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THERE is one branch of the military service in which there is room, and that is the Marine Corps. An officer of that corps, Captain HENRY CLAY COCHRANE, in a letter we publish this week, shows how this circumstance may be taken advantage of by the surplus cadet engineers.

THE House Bill No. 10255, introduced by Representative THOMAS, presents features of such justice and equity for the Naval service that it is hoped favorable action may be had upon it during the present session of Congress. This bill provides that an officer suffering from a disqualification which at the date of entry was not a bar to the Service, but which has since been made such, shall, if retired twenty years after entering the Navy on account of such disqualification, be regarded as having incurred his disability as an incident of the Service.

FROM what can be learned on the subject from official sources, it is feared that there is trouble in store for the steel boilers of the *Atlanta*. Chief Engineer MELVILLE, of that ship, has been in consultation with the Chief of the Engineering Bureau in connection with a serious fault which has recently developed in a tube-shut flange in one of the main boilers. The material, steel, of which these boilers are constructed, seems to possess capabilities for good and evil which render it a metal of "vicious incertitude," but it is expected that the well-known skill possessed by Mr. MELVILLE will serve to suggest means whereby dangerous complications will be avoided for the future.

A FEW weeks ago we stated that it was the intention of the Secretary of War to issue in 1887 a new edition, revised and condensed, of the Army Regulations, and adverted to the consequent joy to the hearts and brains of the weary officers and scribes who must know the regulations if they hope to avoid an untimely end. The intention has developed into action, and on Monday next a board will meet in Washington to revise and condense. General BENET, Colonel E. S. OTI, 20th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott and Lieutenant G. R. Davis, 5th Cavalry, all experienced men, compose the board, and we, as well as the Army, look forward with hope and interest to the result of their labors.

THE New York *Times* says: "The announcement of the British authorities that twelve 80-ton Woolwich guns will be ready in April for transportation across the continent to British Columbia contrasts broadly with the utmost that the Washington authorities could announce for the projected seaboard defence of California. Yet San Francisco is at least as worthy of protection as Victoria. These 80 ton guns throw a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds with a charge of 450 pounds of powder. When it is added that an official report of the House Naval Committee of the present Congress has declared that the unarmored Chilean *Esmeralda* could alone, with her high power guns, 'lie outside the Golden Gate and lay the city of San Francisco under contribution without going within the reach of its guns,' the difference between our provision for Pacific coast defence and that of the British Government is apparent. If, also, a law were passed by Congress next week for the manufacture of 80-ton guns they could not be made ready for use before 1890."

THE Naval Appropriation bill is being gradually put in shape by the sub-committee having it in charge. All the Navy Bureau chiefs were given an opportunity to explain the needs of their respective branches the early part of the week. With the exception of the reduction of clerks and others in the Navy yards, whose services will not be needed when the purchases and supplies are in the hands of the pay corps, no changes of importance will be made in the bill. In fact the disposition of the committee rather tends toward an increase than a decrease in the appropriations. No provision having been made in the Sundry Civil bill for the maintenance of yards and docks or for the Naval Observatory, these items will be provided for in the Naval bill and as the committee have other new items in contemplation the bill will probably show a material increase over the appropriation of last year.

AFTER the failure of two determined efforts on the part of the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to bring up the bill for consolidation of the bureaus of the Navy Department, it is hardly probable that better fortune will attend Mr. HERBERT during the remainder of the session. The brief period left after the holidays is too short to expect much work beyond that necessary on the appropriation, and what little time may be left will probably be devoted to some of the numerous "special orders" that are more paramount in the minds of Congressmen than the Navy reorganization bill. Still, Mr. HERBERT intends to try it again, and whether he succeeds or not will have the satisfaction of knowing that the failure was not due to any tardiness on his part; no man has ever worked harder on a bill than he has on this one. Secretary WHITNEY is understood to be very much discouraged at the outlook for favorable action on his bill.

THE War Department has furnished the Senate Military Committee, in compliance with a request from Senator COCKRELL, with a statement showing that the medical promotions held up in the committee were made in the regular way, and strictly according to existing laws governing promotions in the Medical Department. The committee will, therefore, not question further the pending nominations. It is understood, however, that they will defer action until it is seen whether there is any likelihood of the passage of the bills on the House and Senate calendar, authorizing promotion from assistant surgeon after twenty years' service. Favorable reports were made on the proposed legislation by both of the Military Committees last session, and those interested believe that both Houses would take similar action if the measure could once be reached. Should the law be enacted a number of changes would follow in the pending nominations, so that they would probably be recalled and a new list made out, those with sufficient volunteer service to complete their twenty years' service, going ahead of Captain O'REILLY and the others who are now credited with volunteer service.

NOTWITHSTANDING the objections raised by certain officers against General BRAGG's new mileage law, there are many who consider it a great improvement over the existing law, and the general belief is that it will become very popular when once in operation. Most of the officers with whom we have conversed on the subject express themselves as much pleased with it, particularly with that clause which requires them to procure transportation from

the Quartermaster's Department, instead of buying their own tickets. It is a benefit to many, from the fact that officers are not always sufficiently well equipped with funds of their own to purchase tickets for a long journey and then wait a fortnight or perhaps a month for the Government to reimburse them. The argument that it is not always convenient for an officer to procure transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, especially when ordered to duty requiring him to travel immediately, can hardly be considered sound, since the proposed law will allow him to buy his own ticket in cases of emergency. Officers who do much travelling over land grant roads should be particularly well pleased with the new law, as under it they will get, in addition to their transportation, four cents per mile as a "subsistence fund," meaning sleeping car and other incidental expenses, which is an important item not now allowed by the Government.

G. B. CARDWILL refers in the Chicago *Current* to the recent excellent articles in that paper by Lieutenant W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, on "The Army and the People," and says: "It has been evident for a long time that the Army and the people are not in as close sympathy with each other as is desirable, and any effort to change this condition should be encouraged." To ameliorate this condition he submits the following "rather revolutionary" plan: "1. Abolish the present method of appointing cadets to West Point, and appoint all cadets directly from the rank and file of the Army, after a rigid competitive examination. 2. Permit no one to enlist in the Army except those who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, and then only after an examination covering, at least, as much ground as that now required of the cadets. 3. Reduce the term of Army service to three years as a special inducement to young men to enter the service. 4. Establish Army schools at every practicable point in the Army, so that the men can continue their studies if they so desire. 5. Increase somewhat the size of the Army, say to about 30,000, not including the commissioned officers." Mr. CARDWILL then predicts what results may be expected from such a plan, and finds in it "a solution for the problem of uniting the Army and the people in hearty sympathy with each other, and, at the same time, giving this great and growing nation the skeleton of an Army organization, that, in case of emergency, could be rapidly clothed with substantial flesh."

IN the death of GENERAL LOGAN the Army loses a friend indeed. During his fourteen years service in the Senate, not a single military law of importance was entered on the statute books that did not emanate from him, or in some way bear his finger-marks. To retirement, promotion and other laws which would in any way better the condition of the officer or enlisted man, he gave special attention and his most earnest support. As Chairman of the Military Committee he became thoroughly identified with all measures relating to the personnel of the Service, including nominations; and as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, he rendered good service in bringing the appropriations up to the reasonable demands of the Army. Many are the items, too, of special legislation of benefit to the Service that he successfully engineered through as riders to appropriation bills. The Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs, which was held by General LOGAN during the entire time that his party was in the majority, will probably go to Senator SEWELL. Senator CAMERON stands number two on the list, and would probably succeed him were it not for the fact that he is Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Senator SEWELL comes next. He is at present Chairman of the Library Committee, but as this is regarded as one of the less important positions, he will probably resign that to take charge of the Military Committee. There is very little work to be done by the committee, however, during the last of the Session, so that no serious consequences would follow even if a successor to General LOGAN was not appointed. Senator PLUMB, it is thought, will take General LOGAN's place as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. Senator LOGAN was also a member of the Sub-Committee on the Fortification bill.

THE Paymaster General of the Army has issued a circular to the officers of the Pay Department stating that current pay accounts may be used to settle claims presented by officers who have not been paid in accordance with the recent act of Congress for the relief of graduates of the Military Academy affected by the RODMAN decision and that are chargeable to the appropriations for the current fiscal years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887. Claims chargeable to prior years should be forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement. Those who will have money refunded to them under this act are the graduates of the last two classes and the officers who had reductions made when they received their back pay under the MORTON decision; also a few officers who voluntarily refunded at the time the Comptroller first held that a cadet did not become entitled to his second lieutenancy until he had been confirmed and taken the prescribed oath of office. Of the latter class there are but few, as it was anticipated from the first that Congress would come to the relief of those affected. The following is the full text of the law as furnished by the State Department. It was approved by the President on Dec. 20 and was the first public act signed by him during the current session:

[Public, No. 1.]—An Act for the Relief of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, and to Fix their Pay.

Be it enacted, etc., That every cadet who has heretofore graduated or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

THE Engineer Department, U. S. Army, publishes the Report in Regard to the Trial of Gruson's Chilled Cast-iron Armor at Spezia, Italy, April, 1886, by Captain H. M. Adams, C. E., U. S. A. It consists mainly of plates and illustrations with the accompanying description. The conditions of the test required that the plate should receive three shots from the 100-ton gun without any portion of the plate being dislodged from the interior face, the blows to be delivered on points of the plate not nearer to each other than one metre. The projectiles used were made by Krupp of forged steel hardened. They weighed 1,000 kilos, 2,246 lbs. each, being ballasted with sand and lead, and were fired with a charge of 826.7 lbs. of German prismatic cocaine powder made at Cologne. The initial velocity was 1,772-1,777.8 ft. the velocity at point of impact 1,758.9-1,764.8, the energy of the 1st shot at the point of impact 47,490 foot-tons, and the angle of incidence 42 degs.; 2d shot, 47,622 f. t., 46 degs.; 3d shot, 47,312 f. t., 34 degs. The projectiles were smashed into many pieces, the largest, 9x9x5 inches, weighing 56 lbs. This would indicate that the 17-in. projectile does not possess the qualities of the 6-in. Krupp which has penetrated a 19-in. Creuzot steel plate, 8.8 inches, and rebounded not only without breaking but with very little deformation. It is reported that two 5.9 in. Krupp projectiles were broken against the Gruson shield at Spezia, the effect on the plate being a trifling scaling off on the surface at the point of impact. The difference would appear to be, therefore, in the plate and not in the projectile, the chilled cast-iron having the advantage over the steel plate. "The endurance of the test plate was so satisfactory to the Commission appointed by the Italian Government that Herr Gruson has been authorized to proceed with the construction of the cupolas for the harbor of Spezia, but in view of the results obtained at the Spezia trial it is proposed to make new cupolas more flat than was at first intended, so that they will present a still more inclined surface for attack. The cost of

a cupola for two 40 c. m. (15.75-in.) guns is estimated at \$480,000. The penetration of this gun in chilled east-iron at 1,000 yards is estimated at 29.2 inches with a projectile weighing 2,017 lbs., a charge of .485 lbs., and a muzzle velocity of 34.502.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL HAZEN's disease is reported to be debetes.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. WALLACE, 7th Cav., will spend the winter in the South.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER is said to be a sort of Gordon, minus the theological side.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. S. POLHEMUS, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Ft. Gaston, Cal.

CAPTAIN H. G. LITCHFIELD, 2d U. S. Art., will leave New York for St. Augustine, Fla., early next week.

COLONEL E. B. BEAUMONT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Bowie, Arizona, last week on a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., on Wednesday from a short leave.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is still visiting in Boston, and is receiving much social attention in that city.

CHAPLAIN G. D. CROCKER, U. S. A., retired for age last week, will take up his residence in Detroit, Michigan.

CHAPLAIN W. H. PEARSON, U. S. A., has changed base from Whipple Barracks, A. T., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has left Camp Peñon Colorado, Texas, on a two months' visit to the North.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Mackinac, is spending the holidays at Negaunee, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th Cavalry, will spend a few months' leave in the East, after a long tour of arduous field service.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAMILTON, 1st U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Angel Island, Cal., was visiting at Marblehead, Mass., at last accounts.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, sailed last week for England on the White Star steamer *Britannic*, on a six months' tour.

QUARTERMASTER SEBREE SMITH, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week, from a brief hunting expedition on the St. John's River.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Allen were to rejoin at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short Christmas holiday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, 2d U. S. Art., has joined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from leave, and assumed command of that post and of Fort Pickens.

GENERAL ALBERT G. LAWRENCE, the Fort Fisher hero, and son of the late Governor William Beach Lawrence of Rhode Island, is seriously ill in New York City.

LIEUTENANT TASKER H. BLISS, 1st U. S. Artillery, attached to the Naval School at Newport, R. I., is residing at the Porter Stone-house, on Greenough Place, in that city.

MRS. BIDDLE, wife of Major James Biddle, 6th U. S. Cav., will reside for the winter at 2,023 1st St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Biddle is sister of the wife of Commodore Harmony, U. S. N.

REAR-ADmirAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, lately returned from the command of the Asiatic squadron, has taken the house at No. 1,751 P street, Washington, D. C., and will be a permanent resident of that city.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT, 1st U. S. Infantry, has recovered from the wound received by him at Leavenworth on the eve of his marriage and he and Mrs. Pettit will join at Benicia Barracks, Cal., early in 1887.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Art., will continue his battery on duty at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., until the end of January. Several needed repairs to quarters on the island are in progress, and the post is by no means an unpleasant one.

POST CHAPLAIN GEORGE ROBINSON, U. S. A., who assumes charge of educational matters in the Army with station in St. Louis, served during the war as a commissioned officer of the 123d New York Volunteers, and received the brevet of captain for gallantry during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas. He was appointed Post Chaplain, U. S. Army, March 1, 1877.

COLONEL HORATIO B. REED, formerly of the U. S. Army, says a letter from Augusta, Me., is one of the lions at the Soldiers' Home at Togus. He served his country throughout the entire war and afterward joined the army of Ismael Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, where he occupied a position on the staff of that illustrious ruler. Col. Reed is a man of fine appearance, fully six feet in height, and though broken in health gives the appearance of possessing great endurance, both physical and mental.

The New York *World* has organized an expedition under Lieutenant Schwatka to visit the National Park on snow shoes during the present winter. Mr. Schwatka, the *World* informs us, has been required to enter into formal agreement that he will not name any rivers after Mr. Pulitzer, his tender of this compliment to Mr. Jones, of the *Times*, having stirred up the envious criticisms of his companions of the daily press. The *Sun* suggests an envious doubt whether the temptation to rediscover the discovered and to rename the named will not prove a temptation too strong for Mr. Schwatka's virtue. The expedition reached St. Paul, Dec. 28, and expects to complete its mission by Jan. 14.

COLONEL GEO. H. MENDELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is in Washington from San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. R. BALL, U. S. A., a recent appointment, has joined at Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty.

LIEUTENANT L. S. WELBORN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in Europe on leave, has received a six months' extension.

LIEUTENANT E. W. HUBBARD, 1st Artillery, of Fort Canby, is spending a few weeks' leave in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT A. M. FULLER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, on college duty at Meadville, Pa., is spending the holidays at Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MCCOY, 7th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Laramie, Wyo., has been selected by Gen. Gibbon as his junior aide.

COLONEL R. S. LAMOTTE, U. S. A., is visiting friends in New York City, preparatory to leaving Plattsburgh Barracks for the West.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Sackett's Harbor, is visiting at 1,733 De Sales street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANTS E. DAVIS and B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks this week from short Christmas leaves.

CAPTAIN E. H. RUFFNER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Quincy, Ills., arrived in St. Louis a few days ago, registering at the Laclede.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week to spend New Year's with relatives.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Terry, with his family, is spending the holidays at St. Paul, the guest of his father, Gen. R. W. Johnson.

The largest man in the Regular Army is said to be Lieut. John P. Finley, of the Signal Corps. He is from Michigan, is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 250 pounds.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, closes his tour of duty at the University of Burlington, Vermont, at his own desire, and will shortly join his battery at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

LORD WOLSELEY completed this week his five years as adjutant general of the British Army, but his term will be extended another year by the decision not to count the time he was absent in Egypt.

GENERAL A. McD. McCOOK, U. S. A., visited Lamar, Mo., Dec. 22, to be mustered in as a member of McCook Post, G. A. R. After the ceremonies a public reception was tendered the General at the Opera House.

MAJOR A. M. RANDOL, 1st U. S. Artillery, on account of the condition of his health, has been obliged to relinquish duty at Fort Canby, Washington Territory, and seek the balmier climate of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT VIRGIL J. BRUMBACK, 2d Inf., who recently tendered his resignation to practice law at Boise City, Idaho, with his father, has had its acceptance revoked and has also relinquished the leave granted him.

LIEUTENANT WM. BAIRD, 6th Cavalry, is under orders to conduct recruits this week, from the depot at Jefferson Barracks to stations of the 5th Cavalry in the Indian Territory. Mrs. Baird is still visiting in Washington.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON HALL, of No. 20 East 48th street, New York City, gave a reception on Wednesday in honor of Miss Sherman, daughter of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A. Some four hundred guests attended.

JUDGE AND MRS. HAGANS, of Newport, Ky., are entertaining Lieut. J. T. Thompson, U. S. A., and his wife, their charming daughter; also Master Thompson, the handsome young soldier grandson of the family.—*Com. Gazette*.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER MCFLANDER, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to confer with the Lighthouse Board in regard to the lights of the military reservation on Bedlow's Island and other matters affecting the Bartholdi statue.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, formerly President of the French Republic, has returned to Paris, and leads a very quiet life. As a mark of respect he has assigned to him two army officers, who compose his staff. He is in his seventy-eighth year.

The Baltimore *American* says: "The very day that Lieut. Greely took charge of the Weather Bureau the country was covered with snow. The hero of Cape Sabine is politely informed that this United States is located in what is known as the temperate zone."

General LOGAN, in a recent conversation on the war, said: "Douglas and Gen. Sherman were about the only two men on our side who appreciated the magnitude of the war in anticipation. I knew I didn't. I knew that there were only about 230,000 slaveholders, and I argued that the fighting on the part of the South would be limited to that element. It didn't seem in reason then that other hundreds of thousands would take up the cause of these slaveholders, who thought their property was in danger, and would help them fight their battles."

LIEUTENANT W. A. GLASSFORD, Signal Corps, having been transferred a few weeks ago from San Francisco, to Prescott, Ariz., the *Report* of that city says: "There can be no doubt that Gen. Hazen ordered the change in order to subject Glassford to annoyance and inconvenience. Just before he came to California the Lieutenant appeared before a Congressional committee and testified concerning the management of the Signal Corps. He made a very strong argument against the present method in which it was carried on, and showed conclusively that if it were removed from Army control it could be conducted not only more efficiently, but also more economically." The *Report* further says that a protest against Lieut. Glassford's removal has been sent to the California Senators at Washington by leading citizens of San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, JR., 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Reno, will shortly visit relatives in Washington.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

SURGEON E. A. KOERPER, U. S. A., will leave Fort Keogh, Montana, next week, for the East, to spend a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., on Thursday to spend New Year's with friends.

MAJOR I. O. DEWEY, Paymaster, returned to Washington last week from a seven weeks' official trip through the West and South.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, who is spending the winter in Washington has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

MR. B. A. HAYES, eldest son of ex-President Hayes, was married, Dec. 30, at Norwalk, O., to Miss Mary N. Sherman, daughter of Nathan G. Sherman, of that city.

TWO GERMAN officers who have been travelling incognito in this country, were suddenly called home by a government order a few days ago. They were convinced that a great European war was ahead.

LIEUTENANT ZALINSKI, whose experiments with a dynamite-throwing gun and a submarine torpedo boat at Fort Lafayette have attracted so much attention lately, is a well-built middle-aged man with dark hair just beginning to show a tinge of gray. He makes a friend of everybody he meets by his kindly and modest manners. In speaking of the progress in his work by which he has advanced from throwing a charge of fifteen pounds of dynamite to a distance of half a mile to the throwing of 200 pounds of nitro-gelatine to a distance of over a mile with safety, he always uses the pronoun we, referring to the workmen who assist him. He uses the names of the workmen much more frequently than he refers to his own efforts. He lives with his family in a comfortable cottage in the officers' row at Fort Hamilton, where, those of his friends who know him intimately say, he gives dinners that are even more perfect in their way than his experiments with engines of war.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Omaha *Excelsior* of Dec. 25 says :

Captain Whitney, of Fort Niobrara, was in the city during the week.... Captain C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., went East Wednesday on a short leave.... Mrs. Col. Stanton, of Salt Lake City was in Omaha this week making Christmas purchases.... One of the most brilliant social events of the season was the banquet and annual reunion of the Loy Legion at the Millard Hotel Friday night. It was nearly 1:30 A. M. before the company separated, having spent one of the happiest of times. The second annual banquet of the Loy Legion was in every way a glorious success.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

PAY DIRECTOR J. H. WATMOUGH, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Astor House, New York.

CAPTAIN E. E. POTTER, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Z. L. TANNER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Tanner visited in New York this week.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN'S retirement does not cause a vacancy. Having had the thanks of Congress, he was kept on the active list ten years longer than otherwise.

MEDALS have been given by the Humane Society to Tunis A. Craven, a grandson of Admiral Craven; Bertrand Fay, a son of Gaston Fay, the artist; C. J. Laron, a seaman, and Koziro Kubo, one of the boy sailors of the St. Marys, for saving lives under circumstances already reported here.

COMMANDER CHADWICK, U. S. N., finds that the office of naval attache has its drawbacks. He was roused out of his warm bed the other night and requested to make use of his nautical experience to bail out—not a leaky boat or a drunken compatriot—but a crazy American lady, who had been raising high jinks and was arrested in consequence.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER HENRY HERWIG, of the Navy, at present on duty in the Bureau of Engineering, is beginning to cast an anxious eye to the list of "availables for sea-service," and anticipates "breaking out" before the present year gets very old. Should Mr. Herwig go to the Pacific or Asiatic Station, it is likely that Mrs. Herwig (*née* Wheat) will return to Alexandria, Va., her native place, to await the conclusion of that naval orgie, a "three years' cruise." They are living at 920 15th St.

LIEUTENANT GEO. W. TYLER, Lieut. W. S. Cowles, Chief Engr. Geo. W. Melville, P. A. Paymr. Jno. C. Sullivan, Gunner Jno. Russell, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, P. A. Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, Rear Admiral Jno. Lee Davis, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr., Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Wm. P. Clason, Lieut. R. Wainwright, P. A. Paymr. Frank H. Clark, Med. Director W. T. Hord, Gunner T. P. Venable, P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Roche, Lieut. R. Mason Lisle, Comdr. C. M. Chester, Lieut. J. D. Adams, and Ensign E. H. Tillman, registered at the Navy Dept. this week.

CAPT. C. F. GOODRICH, commanding the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., has commanded to the Navy Department the bravery of Coxswain William Smith. At about 9 P. M., Dec. 28, Miss A. Thomas was returning from the Torpedo Station, where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Phelps, wife of Gunner Phelps, and when the steam launch reached her dock, Miss Thomas in alighting slipped and fell overboard. The coxswain left the wheel as speedily as possible and jumped overboard, and was soon lost to view. He had much difficulty in finding the drowning woman, but he succeeded and kept her afloat until timely assistance was rendered in taking both on the dock. Miss Thomas had twice disappeared from the surface of the water when res-

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

COMMANDER G. F. F. WILDE, U. S. N., of the *Dolphin*, is spending the week with friends in Boston, Massachusetts.

ENSIGN E. E. WRIGHT, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey, was married, Dec. 8, at Wayland, to Miss Katharine M. Davis.

CHIEF ENGINEER HARRIS, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is spending the holidays with his sister, but will be at his desk again early in the coming week.

DURING the hunt races recently at Bermuda, Lieut. Claude Lindsay, of the British ship *Emerald*, lost his life. He was thrown from his horse and so badly injured that he died shortly after.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING visited the Norfolk Navy-yard on Tuesday last to inspect the work being done on the machinery and boilers of the U. S. *Trenton* being repaired there.

THE tea party given by Admiral and Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers at Washington on Tuesday drew out all the resident Washingtonians. Mrs. Rodgers had with her Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, of West Point, and Mrs. Bradley.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. L. D. BORTHWICK, U. S. Navy, who recently arrived from the Asiatic Station, is stopping through the holidays at the Norfolk Navy-yard, he and Mrs. Borthwick being the guests of Captain George Brown.

COMMANDER J. B. COGHLAN, U. S. N., and Captain C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C., of Mare Island, Cal., have been elected on the executive committee of the Sloat Monument Society, recently organized in San Francisco, to collect funds by subscription and legislative appropriation to erect a monument at Monterey to the memory of Admiral John Drake Sloat.

PAY DIRECTOR LOOKER, of the U. S. Navy, is one of the fortunate individuals whose services are to be continued into the new year at his present station. Mr. Looker's assignment as the officer in charge of the Navy Pay Office in Washington is extended one year. The Paymaster is pleasantly located with his family in Georgetown, where he occupies a residence next door to that of District Commissioner Wheatley.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN A. SCOT, U. S. N., at present on duty at the Miller Forge, Pittsburgh, superintending the construction of a pair of crank shafts for the Navy, was in Washington a few days since in obedience to orders from the Department, for the purpose of consulting with the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy on the work going on at Pittsburgh. Mr. Scot will spend portion of the holidays with his family in Philadelphia, from whom he has been separated since early in the summer.

THE Secretary of War having been absent this week no one has yet been selected for the vacancy on the disability retired list. An effort is being made by some of the officers of the 18th Infantry to get Capt. Cass Durham before a retiring board with the view to securing the promotion of 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, the senior lieutenant of infantry, who, on Jan. 7, will have completed twenty years' service as a 1st lieutenant. As Capt. Durham has been on the sick list a good deal for the past three or four years it is probable that a board will shortly be convened for his examination, and if found permanently incapacitated he will probably be retired immediately. There are many who would like to see 1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, of the 4th Art., who has had twenty-two years' service in his present grade, promoted, but as none of his seniors seem to be ready for the retiring board, he will probably have to wait upon some other casualty for his promotion.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

THE new Mess Hall at David's Island, N. Y. H., a convenience much needed and at last happily finished, was opened with due ceremony on Wednesday evening of this week in the presence of all the officers and ladies of the garrison, the officers and many ladies located at other posts in New York Harbor, and numerous guests from New Rochelle, Pelham and elsewhere. Major General Schofield was represented by members of his personal staff. The Depot Band furnished music for the occasion, and the cuisine was of the first order. The opening was brought to a pleasant end at an early hour on Thursday morning.

David's Island is slowly, and surely, we trust, becoming what it ought to be—a model recruiting depot; and the new Mess Hall is by no means an unimportant addition to the Barracks and Quarters accommodations.

MILITARY RECORD OF McCLELLAN.

JUSTICE can never be done the military record of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan until it is historically understood that the civil policy of the administration of the Government required that military success must not prematurely close the war in 1862, thereby throwing the question of settlement, on the basis of the abolition of slavery, before the people unprepared for solution. A three-fourth vote of all the States is the constitutional requirement to amend. That vote was not deemed possible nor politic in 1862. The danger of confusion in its submission to the people during the intense strain of conflicting excitement was imminent. All now accept the extinction of slavery as the great providential result of the war, and accredit the administration with the wisdom and glory of the achievement. A restored Union without it were a rope of sand. But few

realized that the sacrifice of the military career of Geo. B. McClellan was the condition: "Festina lente." His military plan to cut the arteries of communication passing through Raleigh, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn., whilst moving with overwhelming men and means on the objective of the middle zone near Richmond, Va., would have necessitated the yielding, without humiliation, of the military powers of the Confederacy in 1862. These men and means were withdrawn from his command after he had organized and set his three armies in motion on the contradictory plea that he was too slow, instead

of having been, as it proved, two years too fast. Statecraft is the higher law of policy. And, finally, he was relieved from command in the field near Warrenton, Va., at the moment his army had broken the centre of that of the enemy and in the act of striking one wing separated from the support of the other by a mountain and thirty miles of march. The problem is now plainly demonstrated to military minds that he was not permitted to succeed. Had not the tragedy of April 14, 1865, prevented, who can doubt that the policy and its result would have been made equally plain to all in the era of peace and good will then opening. Let us begin here to make plain the sacrifice on the altar of his country, of the great and good soldier, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, so that posterity may profit by the light of truth to read the record of his military fame.

Wm. W. BURNS,

Div. and Brig. Commander, Army Potomac.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death is announced of Frank Weigman, the oldest man in Cincinnati, he having reached the age of 105. He was born in Westphalia, and served under Blucher at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a sword thrust which marked him for life. He was 90 years old when he landed in New York on his way to the West and could speak very little English. He had in his possession a medal of merit from Frederick II., King of Prussia.

A TELEGRAM to Gen. Sherman announces the death, at Louisville, of Mrs. Bacon, wife of Maj. Jno. M. Bacon, 7th Cav., late A. D. C. on the General's staff. This bereavement, following as it does the death of Col. Bacon's children, will specially awaken the sympathies of his friends. Mrs. Bacon will be pleasantly remembered by many in Washington, where her husband was so long on duty at Army headquarters.

GENERAL PITTIÉ, Secretary-General of the Presidency, and Chief of the Military Staff attached to M. Grévy, President of the French Republic, died in Paris, Dec. 4, from tumor in the stomach, which prevented him from tasting food of any kind for the past fortnight. His general constitution was so good, however, that he was able to transact business up to three days before his decease.

We regret to note the death recently at Brighton, England, of Field Marshal Sir Richard Daer, who entered the army in 1817, and had nearly seventy years' service. More than a quarter of a century ago, when on a visit to England, we were indebted for many courtesies to General Daer, who was then a Colonel of Artillery, and Commandant of the Woolwich garrison.

THE funeral of Mr. A. Ross Ray, who died at Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 28, took place Dec. 23, from St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C. A large number of relatives and friends attended. The interment was made at Oak Hill. The pallbearers were Commissioners Webb, Gen. Augur, Capt. Ramsay, Surg.-Gen. Gunnell, Messrs. Charles C. Glover and Henry Hurt.

We last week announced the death of the widow of Maj. Stephen H. Webb, formerly of the Army, who was disbanded June 30, 1847. We learn that Maj. Webb died at Jacksonville, Fla., either in February or March, 1873. His remains were brought from there and buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church at Claverack, Columbus Co., N. Y., his native town.

MRS. CATHARINE M. MIDDLETON, who died December 7th at Woodley, near Washington, D. C., was the mother of Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., and of the wives of Captain H. L. Howison and Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. Navy.

CAPTAIN W. W. MOORE, who served at Fort McHenry, Md., as a "powder boy" during the War of 1812, died Dec. 23, at Washington, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. During his lifetime he held many responsible public positions.

MR. JAMES M. EDGAR, who died at El Paso, Texas, December 8th, was father of the wives of Major W. H. Bell, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., and of Colonel J. H. Watt, formerly of the Pay Department U. S. A.

MR. EDWARD S. LAWRENCE, who died recently in Philadelphia of pneumonia, is the father of P. A. Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, U. S. N., of the *Juniata*.

MRS. HEYL, mother of Inspector-General E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Inf., died last week at Camden, N. J.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was laid before the House Dec. 22. The average number of inmates during the last fiscal year was 8,946, against 8,650 for the preceding year—an increase of 11.13 per cent. This ratio of increase is said to be likely to continue for a decade to come. The survivors of the war are growing old; their disabilities are severer, and the number who are unable to support themselves is rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding the recent completion of the home at Leavenworth, Kas., there are yet many disabled and destitute soldiers cared for in almshouses.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3023, Plumb. That the Kansas, Texas and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation in the State of Kansas, be, and is hereby, granted a right of way, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, across the Fort Hays Military Reservation, upon such line as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

H. R. 10269, Ryan. That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who fell while fighting for the preservation of the nation's life in the War of the Rebellion, in the District of Columbia, at such place as the President may designate.

Sec. 2. That the money hereby appropriated shall be immediately available.

On Wednesday, Dec. 11, the *Nereissus*, the last of the belted English cruisers, was launched at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull.

HONORS TO GENERAL LOGAN.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 23.

GEN. FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued the following last night:

To the Grand Army Posts of the Country:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.

The Commander-in-Chief with great sorrow announces the death of Comrade John A. Logan, who departed this life on Sunday, Dec. 23, at Washington, D. C. One of the very first to become an active worker in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, he continued to the end of his eventful and most efficient life to give his best efforts for the good of the order. Always brave, patriotic, honest, his life closed amid the tears and lamentations of the people of the great Republic which he did so much good to preserve. His memory will continue to be one of the richest inheritances of his old comrades of the Union Army. At the funeral services, wherever they may be held, will be found thousands of his old comrades gathered to pay the last sad tribute of respect for the gallant soldier whom they so deeply loved.

Among the messages of condolence from all parts of the country received by Mrs. Logan were the following tributes from veterans:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1886.

Mrs. John A. Logan:

DEAR MADAME:—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States desires me to express to you its sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour of your great trouble. In the death of your illustrious husband the Loyal Legion has lost one of its most distinguished soldiers and a highly esteemed companion. Very respectfully.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General Commander-in-Chief.

The following despatch was received at Washington Dec. 28:

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 26.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief is informed that the remains of our comrade, Gen. John A. Logan, will lie in state from next Thursday noon until Friday noon, when the funeral ceremonies will take place in the United States Senate Chamber at Washington, D. C. It is expected and hoped that all comrades of the Grand Army who can do so will attend the funeral. By order of

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-Chief.

FRANK W. OAKLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, MISS., July 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 198.

Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Third Division Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, whose health was so much impaired at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign that the general commanding directed a leave of absence to be forwarded to him, which he declined to avail himself of because of the active operations of the army in which he has borne so conspicuous a part, being still in feeble health is, for the benefit of the same, hereby ordered to proceed to the State of Illinois. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered he will rejoin his command at this place. By order of Major-General U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPPOSED TO COAST DEFENCE.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Free Trade Club, of which Everett P. Wheeler is president, to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union some time between now and Jan. 14. The object of the meeting is to protest against the spending of the surplus revenue on coast defences and also the reduction of the tax on whiskey, tobacco and sugar, while the more important necessities of life remain taxed. D. Willis James is expected to preside. Jackson S. Schultz and Henry George have agreed to speak, and Speak Carlisle and Carl Schurz are also expected to deliver addresses.

The opinions held by Henry George on this subject are shown by a lecture he delivered at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday last. In the course of this lecture he spoke of the proposed new steel cruisers: "We have about as much need of them as a dog has of two tails, or as Pharaoh had of the pyramids. Liberty's statue enlightens the world and shines on incoming steamers filled with passengers who are fitted for bringing good things into the country. We have got so used to this that a good many people imagine that the best thing for the country would be a high tariff wall built all around it. This ostensibly is to give more employment for home labor. What the working people want is not more work, but more things with less work. Labor itself is absolutely helpless so long as it has no land to work upon. The mere laborer must always seek an employer. That is the reason why men look on such useless work as building steel cruisers as beneficial; it is not that they want the work, but because it is the only way that they can satisfy their wants."

THE OLD COLONEL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Denver Tribune writes: The old Colonel ripening for pension on the shelf of "General Duty" is an object at once pitiful and ludicrous. His profession has ebbed away from him, and he lies a melancholy derelict on the shore, with sails idly flapping against the mast and meaningless pennants streaming in the wind.

He has forgo ten nearly everything he ever learnt of military duty, and what he has not forgotten has been changed. It is as much as he can do to keep up with the most advanced thoughts of the infantry on buttons and gold lace. Yet he is still empowered to inspect a parade, or to swear that "the service is going," etc., and though he has lost his nerve for riding, he has still a good seat on Courts-martial.

His serious business of life is to get through the day. There are various newspapers, several drinks and a dozen cigars, a game of cards and forty winks afterwards, the band on the parade ground, dinner, and over all chatter, old scandal, old jokes, and old stories. Every one likes the old Colonel, of course. Every one says, "Here comes poor old Brown; what an infernal bore he is! Hullo, Colonel, how are you? Glad to see you! What's the news? How are stocks?"

The old Colonel is not avaricious, but he saves money. His mind, therefore, broods over questions relating to his pay, the depreciation of silver, the Montezuma Canal and the saving effected by purchasing things at co-operative stores. He never really solves anything suggested by these topics. His mind is not prehensive; everything eludes its grasp, so its pursuits are interminable. The old Colonel's cerebral caloric burns w. a feeble flicker, like that of a School Board, and it never consumes a subject. The same theme is always fresh fuel. You

might say the same thing to him every morning at the same hour till the crack of doom, and he would never recollect that he had heard your remark before. This must certainly give a freshness to life and render eternity possible.

Our Colonel is always suspicious of the new Administration. He knows that to maintain an air of activity they must still be changing something or abolishing something; and he is always afraid that they will change or abolish. But how could they change him? In a new station he would be like "Alice in Wonderland," or old wine in a new bottle. No, he is in the right place—stars must not be allowed to shoot madly from their sphere—they will not change him.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE REVENUE MARINE

TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the Revenue Marine:

The performance of the regular duties of this Service has been continued with fidelity, energy and freedom from disaster.

Thirty-eight vessels carrying a complement of 905 officers and men, have been employed during the past year. The following is a statistical statement of their work:

Aggregate number of miles cruised by vessels.	344,681
Number of merchant vessels boarded and examined.	28,304
Number of merchant vessels found violating law in some particular, and seized or reported to proper authorities.	1,888
Fines or penalties of vessels so seized or reported.	\$651,100.07
Number of vessels in distress assisted.	313
Value of vessels and their cargoes imperiled by the sea to which assistance was rendered.	\$4,738,569.00
Number of persons on board vessels assisted.	2,888

One hundred and fifty-four persons were picked out of the water and saved from drowning.

In addition to the efficient guarding of the coasts of the United States, various special duties have been executed in a highly creditable manner.

The revenue marine steamer *Rush*, commanded by Capt. Hooper, was despatched from San Francisco Jan. 2, 1886, in search of the whaling bark *Amethyst*, reported lost, or in need of succor, in the ice in Behring Sea, and cruised for more than six weeks, covering a distance of 6,475 miles on this mission.

Under the command of Capt. Healy, the revenue marine steamer *Bear* left San Francisco in May, visiting Ounalaska, the Pribilof Islands, and proceeding so far north as Point Barrow, in the Arctic Ocean. On her return, Lieut. Stoney, U. S. N., and his exploring party were received on board at Hotham Inlet, by request of the Navy Department. Twenty-five persons, without means of transportation, and two seamen from the whaling fleet in need of medical treatment, were also brought down from St. Michael's.

Since the return of the *Bear* to San Francisco, in October, the result of her explorations seems to leave no hope of the survival of the *Amethyst* and any of her company.

Under special orders to cruise in the waters of Alaska, and principally in the vicinity of the Seal Islands, the revenue marine steamer *Corsair*, under the command of Capt. Abbey, put to sea June 10, 1886. July 7 seizure was made of the schooner *San Diego*, and Aug. 1 and 2 of the schooners *Thornton*, *Carolina* and *Onward*, all engaged in the unlawful killing of seals. The parties engaged on board of these vessels were taken to Sitka, and there tried, convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. After visiting various ports in Alaska, the *Corsair* returned to her station at Astoria.

Other vessels of the revenue marine fleet have proved their efficiency in scenes of trial and danger; the *Dix*, at Key West at the time of fire, rendered valuable aid in its suppression, sheltered and fed many homeless persons, guarded property from depredation, and preserved order; the *McClure* afforded shelter to 170 persons immediately after the earthquake shocks at Charleston; the *Penrose* proceeded to Sabine Pass, Texas, shortly after the flood, for the rescue of those who had survived, and the recovery of the remains of those who had perished, and distributed the supplies forwarded to relieve the destitute; the *Woodbury*, at the time of the recent fire at Eastport, Me., did good service in assisting and protecting the people of that place.

Material assistance has been given, as customary, by the revenue marine to the Life Saving Service. Boats, stores and supplies have been transported and delivered. The distance cruised while performing these services aggregated 18,984 miles.

The expenditure of the Revenue Marine Service and the protection of seal fisheries in Alaska for the year 1886 was \$880,222.48.

Several of the vessels of the revenue marine fleet are now worn out by hard service, and should be replaced by new ones of improved construction. Suitable appropriations are needed, especially for a new vessel in place of the steamer *McLane*, lately withdrawn from Galveston as unseaworthy, and also for a steamer to replace one of those now on the New York station. Respectfully submitted.

PETER BONNETT, Chief Revenue Marine Division.

HON. DANIEL MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury.

GRANT ON MEADE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Weekly Press:

One night at City Point, just before the surrender of Richmond, while talking with General Grant in his tent, I asked him how he estimated General Meade as a military man.

"Why," he answered, "I esteem him highly and second only to Sherman, and but for his quick temper he would have no superior, and yet," he added, "with that quick temper goes his quick perception of what is required on the field of battle and makes his judgment so unexceptionable."

I was with General Grant (then President) when a telegram was brought in announcing his death. He handed it to me and said: "That is sad news, but what a calamity it would have been had it happened during the war." Grant deeply felt General Meade's death and his loss to the country.

DAVID D. PORTER.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery will be held at Milwaukee, Jan. 5, when the following will be balloted for: Lieut. W. H. Blyton, U. S. V.; Gen. T. S. Allen, U. S. V.; Col. G. D. Cleveland, U. S. V.; Lieut. M. J. Cantwell, U. S. V.; Col. N. B. Van Slyke, U. S. V., and Major C. G. Mayers, U. S. V. The commandery has a total membership of 130, and is in a fit working condition.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery will be held Jan. 5, when the following will be balloted for: Col. G. N. Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A.; Col. Theodore Yates, U. S. A.; Capt. R. A. Fish, U. S. V.; Gen. J. B. Coif, U. S. V.; Capt. R. Armour, U. S. V.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d U. S. Art., and Lieut. T. N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps. The total membership is now 328. Major W. H. Gardner, Col. G. S. Palmer, and Lieut. R. G. Carter, U. S. A., have been gained by transfer.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

CROSSING THE LINE IN THE "VANDALIA."

U. S. S. "VANDALIA," MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY. October 19, 1886.

This ship arrived here this morning direct from New York, the intention being to stop at Rio Janeiro, but, meeting with favorable winds, we kept on until we reached Montevideo. We will recruit ship here prior to sailing for the Pacific station. The passage out was quite long and tedious, being sixty-five days, and sailing 7,500 miles.

On the evening of Sept. 22, in the "dog watch," the *Vandalia* was hailed by a stentorian voice from over the water:

"Ship ahoy! What ship is that?"

The officer of the deck answered:

"The United States steamer *Vandalia*."

It proved to be Neptune himself.

"Where are you from and where bound?" asked his majesty.

"From New York, bound to Rio," was the reply.

Neptune answered:

"All right! Give my respects to the Captain, and tell him I will visit his ship at half-past 9 to-morrow morning. I understand you have several on board who have never crossed the equator."

There was great commotion among the marines and boys for hours afterwards. At the appointed time Neptune came, followed by Mrs. Neptune, holding young Neptune in her arms, who will some day become ruler of the sea.

The boom-cover was rigged in the starboard gangway, the hose was put to the pump, and the boom-cover filled with water. The shaving-stand was erected, and everything prepared for business. Chief Engineer Geo. J. Burnap was the first called. He was introduced. Neptune informed the Chief that as he had never crossed the equator before, he would have to be initiated, or, if he chose, he could pay tribute. The chief chose the latter, as did also the "middles." A bottle of wine was the forfeit, but there being very little wine on board, Neptune was informed it would be sent to him from the first port we touched at. Neptune then proceeded forward. The barber's chair was placed so that it could be tipped backwards and throw the victim into the boom cover, which was filled with water. The orderly Sergeant was the first called, and he looked as if he would like to be excused, but the doctor pronounced him all O. K., and he stepped to the barber, took his shave, and was then thrown backwards and dragged through this pool of water by Neptune's bears. Our ship's waiter, being anxious to become a true son of Neptune, was next called. He stripped for the occasion and took his shave very well. Everybody was anxious for the apothecary to be initiated, and he was called. He became indignant and declared it was a shame. He wondered why the Captain allowed such kind of work; but as the ship was in Neptune's hands, he was the only one who could save him, but he excuses nobody on state occasions. He had to succumb, and mounted the chair with feeble step. Neptune's barbers lather with lampblack and grease, and then shave him, and tip the chair and throw him headforemost into the water. The barbers only took one minute with each patient. Each candidate had to kiss Neptune's baby, whose face on this occasion was smeared with blacking. The razors used were something over two feet long, with green handles. Neptune had finished sixty odd when one of the coal-heavers took to the foregong. After an investigation, it proved to be his next turn for shaving. So Neptune called out his police force, who went after him, and soon had him in the chair and then into the boom cover. When the bears got through with him he was as mild as a lamb. In fact, he was the only one that was troublesome, if I may call it so, as it is no trouble, for Neptune has very powerful police force. Our twenty-five naval apprentices behaved admirably and took their share in good part, as also did the thirty-eight marines, and with fifty-six others, made a total of 119 installed as sons of Neptune.

We will sail for Valparaiso as soon as the ship is cooled and provisioned and the men get liberty. We have had a boat race with the captain of the port, his boat being pulled by English men-of-war's men. It is almost useless to say much about it, as our cutter had it all her own way, beating the other boat one minute and fifty-five seconds. On the passage through the Straits of Magellan we will stop at Sandy Point to coal. They are electing a new cabinet here, and great excitement prevails. The President was shot here some time ago, but not seriously, and everybody seems to want a change.

STATE ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE President has fixed the following dates for State entertainments at the White House during the present season:

Saturday, Jan. 1.—The President's New Year's reception from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Saturday, Jan. 8, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, and Feb. 19—Mrs. Cleveland's receptions from 3 to 5 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 13—Reception to the Diplomatic corps from 9 to 11 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 20—Dinner to the Cabinet.

Thursday, Jan. 27—Reception to Congress and the Judiciary from 9 to 11 P. M.

Thursday, Feb. 3—Dinner to the Diplomatic corps.

Thursday, Feb. 10—Reception to officers of the Army and Navy and Marine corps.

Thursday, Feb. 17—Dinner to the Supreme Court.

Tuesday, Feb. 22—Public reception from 9 to 11 P. M.

Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday afternoon receptions are given fortnightly, alternating with the President's evening receptions.

A GERMAN squadron, under command of Commo. Von Kall, consisting of the *Stein*, flagship, and *Moltke* and *Prinz Adalbert*, arrived at St. Thomas, Dec. 21. The Danish frigate *Iyland* is also there with Prince Carl, second son of the Danish Crown Prince, on board as a midshipman; also the Italian flagship *Amerigo Vespucci*, Admiral Mantese.

THE *Isla de Cuba*, a cruiser ordered for the Spanish Government, was launched on Saturday, Dec. 11, from Elswick, England, and a Chinese man-of-war on Tuesday following.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR MEDICAL CORPS.

The Church Record (Southport, Conn.) of Dec. 15, contains an address on "The Guild of S. Luke Evangelist and Physicians in the U. S. of America," delivered in Calvary Church, New York City, Nov. 19, 1886, by Wm. Thornton Parker, M. D., Provost of S. Luke's Guild. Dr. Parker states that in the year 1824 there existed in Amsterdam, Holland, a corporation, presumably of physicians, known as the Guild of S. Luke, which was probably the first of this name, of which any trace can be found. At the beginning of 1886 it was proposed to form an American Ward of the Guild of S. Luke. Application for authority was made to the Bishop of Rhode Island and to the Parent Society. The Bishop of Rhode Island sent his blessing as well as his Episcopal authority for the undertaking, and the Parent Society sent a charter and kind words of encouragement, and at last after some delays and difficulties, the first meeting of the Guild of S. Luke in the United States was held on Holy Cross Day, Sept. 14, 1886, and the organization perfected. Since then the American Ward has steadily increased, and has reached such a degree of strength and its future seems so hopeful that it was thought best to call this meeting in New York City.

In the course of his address Dr. Parker pays a high compliment to the military medical officers, of whom he says: "Who that is entitled to that honorable name of veteran soldier will not bear witness to the gallantry of the medical officers, in time of war, especially in late years when the terrible engines of destruction make such quick work upon the battlefield? What heroes those who faced the showers of bullets and the deadly spear and cimeter in Egypt!—in the front rank, succoring and ministering to the wounded, and carrying words of religion to the dying. Sometime ago I received a letter from a prominent Army surgeon, now a brother of the Guild, asking if medical officers of the Army were eligible for membership. Who are better able than they to carry out the objects of the Guild of S. Luke and especially so in war, where they almost alone have access to the dying. Consider for one moment the opportunities for good which the military surgeon possesses. But it is not alone on the battlefield, or in the hospital of a fighting army that the military surgeon can do mainly Christian work as a member of the Guild of S. Luke. At our frontier posts the doctor sometimes, I wish I might say often, acts as post chaplain, reading lay services on Sundays, and burying the dead, but his opportunities are countless, not only by personal influence and example, and promotion of works of mercy—but he can say a kind word of religious encouragement, time and again when there is no one else to say it, and his saying it will often attract more attention for good than even a chaplain's ministration! In the hospital wards he can discourage profanity and obscenity and be can guard the dying man from annoyance and protect the dead body from insult and wrong. He can show mercy and pity in the dispensary at sick call, and in many other ways well known to the faithful medical officers. And do you ask what would such a man's fate be, amongst his brother officers? I know of no officers on earth more respectful to those who seem to be religious than our American officers. Let a man do his duty whatever it is, and he will secure the respect due him, at any frontier post or other post of the United States. This is only what you might reasonably expect from brave and educated officers, and I honor them for it. This applies with equal force to the Naval and other medical officers in the Government employ. For our medical officers of the Army or Navy and other departments of the Government service S. Luke's Guild is desirable and its certificate of membership compatible with honor and usefulness."

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SON.

"I AM Mr. Sherman." The speaker stood in the reception room of the Detroit (Jesuit) College on Jefferson Avenue this morning. He came here a month ago to enter the college as an instructor. Mr. Sherman is a slightly built young man. He wore a handsome silk gown or vestment, which fell quite to his feet. The gown was very becoming. His hair is a light brown, modestly brushed back off his forehead. He has a fair complexion, strong, square, manly face, honest-looking gray eyes, a fresh, kindly, agreeable manner, and a general air of health and vigor. On the whole, his resemblance to the ideal priest is slight—in fact, remarkably so. As a matter of fact, "General Sherman's son Tom" is not a full-fledged priest, but merely a "scholastic."

"My father was disappointed at my course in entering the church," said Mr. Sherman. "He had not intended me for a recluse, and was, of course, disappointed. Still there is no breach between us, as has been falsely reported. I spent some time with him recently. We were perfectly friendly, and since coming here I have received a number of letters from him. I am now Professor of the rhetoric class. Next year I shall have concluded my fourth year as a scholastic. I shall then spend four years as a student of theology at Woodstock College, Maryland, after which I shall be ordained. What will become of me then only the church can say. I suppose I shall be a parish priest or a missionary."

"Of course you do not regret your action?"
"No, I am very happy here, and have never regretted the course I have taken. We never look back—always forward. Ours is not the usual life of a monastic. Our order aims to live much as laymen live. We take the usual vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, but 'poverty' only means that we shall have no private property. We live in a community, and we are well lodged, well fed and well clothed. Our rooms are comfortable, but not luxurious. Mine is about 15 feet long by 12 wide. It has no carpet or pictures, but is furnished with a good bed, chairs, dressing table, wardrobe, washstand—all plain, but good. We have excellent food and plenty of it, and there is actually nothing to complain of. We rise at 4:30 or 5 o'clock, dress ourselves, and pass an hour in meditation. We usually meditate upon some passage in Scripture, which we apply to our own lives. For instance, the subject of a recent meditation of mine was the text, 'Judge not, lest ye be judged.' After meditation, we attend mass in a body."

"What are the day's duties?"

"We breakfast at 7 o'clock," said Mr. Sherman,

"and begin teaching at 8. My class numbers 18 boys. We aim to make our pupils thoroughly educated, cultivated men. With an interval for dinner the school lasts until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock I lay aside my dress, assume that of an ordinary layman, and walk out upon the streets. When I return I lay out my lessons for the next day's class. At 7 o'clock we eat supper. All our meals are eaten in silence, some brother reading aloud from some improving book, so that all may hear. At 7:30 we go to the drawing room and spend an hour in recreation and conversation. At 8:30 a bell rings, and we file off to chapel, where we hold common prayer for 15 minutes. We then go to our rooms and pray in private for 15 minutes. After that we spend 15 minutes in preparing our meditation for the morning. Then we examine our conscience as to what we have done during the day. Then we sleep."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

CONGRESSMEN GILFILLAN AND NELSON, regents of the University of Minnesota, called upon the Secretary of War, Dec. 20, and presented a letter from the board of regents relative to the 250 stand of arms now at the university, which the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department ordered should be shipped last fall to the Rock Island arsenal. Accompanying it was a letter from Gen. Sibley, in which he says:

"A letter has been addressed to the President of the University of Minnesota by the acting Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, containing a peremptory order for the return of the arms and equipments furnished the institution several years since by the Government to facilitate the instruction in military science and tactics therin. The regents, who control the affairs of the university, have had the letter referred to forwarded to the president of the institution and have instructed me, as their presiding officer, to request you to overrule the action of your sub-officer in the premises, which is based upon the single fact that no officer of the United States Army is at present in charge of the chair of military instruction. By direction of the board of regents, I requested that Lieut. Lundeen, attached to the light battery stationed at Fort Snelling, might be detailed, as he had some years previously been in charge of the military department of the university, the duties of which were discharged with signal credit to himself and great advantage to the students. The response was that Lieut. Lundeen could not be spared from his post; and the regents, despairing, desisted from further attempts to attain their object. Meantime, however, the instruction in military science has not been neglected, the regents employing the most competent teachers that could be found in private life. To deprive us now of the arms and equipments would simply paralyze all efforts in that direction. This great university is the leading educational agency in this State, and ranks among the foremost in the Northwest. It has nearly or quite four hundred students, and the number is increasing yearly. It would seem that such an institution has peculiar claims for consideration by the Federal Government, instead of being subordinated to denominational schools, as has been and still is the case."

(Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

SOCIAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

THE presence of Mr. Alan Arthur in Washington at this time has revived the subject of his engagement to a well-known West End belle. According to social gossip Mr. Arthur is here for the purpose of renewing his engagement, providing the young lady in question is willing. As the story goes, young Arthur came to Washington during the first winter his father occupied the White House to spend the Christmas holidays. He was at that time nothing but an overgrown, awkward college youth, his father allowing him \$50 per month spending money. The young society men of this city received him with open arms, and an ambitious young naval officer, who desired a pleasant detail from the President, was particularly friendly to young Arthur and expended large sums of money for his amusement. In the course of his social ramblings young Arthur became infatuated with one of the acknowledged belles of society, and it was soon whispered about that Alan Arthur was engaged to be married to Miss Beach. The two young people were frequently seen together, and their fondness for each other's company appeared to be mutual. Alan found the excitement of social life in Washington more fascinating than "boxing" at college, and he spent most of his time here, professing to be too delicate to keep up with the yearly course of study mapped out for him by his instructors. The following winter it was observed that the two young people referred to appeared indifferent to each other, and Alan was frequently seen out driving with other young ladies well known in social circles. Then followed an announcement in the local society papers that Alan Arthur's engagement with Miss Beach was off, and the young lady soon afterward departed on a European trip. Her beauty, grace and numerous accomplishments made her a great social favorite abroad, and the American letter-writers could not sound her praises too highly. Several months ago she returned to her home in this city, and in the meantime her string of admirers is almost numberless. She has an exquisite figure, graceful neck and shoulders, beautiful brown hair and eyes, and a lovely complexion, and is the life of almost any party or gathering in which she participates. It is said that young Arthur has greatly improved in many qualities, and during the past two years has devoted himself assiduously to his studies, and his present visit to this city is for the purpose of winning back his first love. The naval officer referred to above secured the command he was working for, and afterward young Arthur had to pilot himself through the rough seas of Washington society.

THE following named officers were recently registered at Department headquarters at St. Paul: Maj. W. H. Forwood, Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, 2d Cav.; Capt. W. L. Sanborn, 25th Inf., returning from sick leave en route to station; 1st Lieut. John S. Rodman, 20th Inf., en route to Columbus Barracks.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 22, 1886.

Directs commanding officers of posts at which works of construction are in progress, to forward monthly reports, showing the progress of, and expenditures connected with, the said works, calling attention to the non-observance of the requirements of A. R. 243, as amended by G. O. 14, s. 1885, A. G. O., in making notification to the Pay Department of men to be discharged.

The regulations are specific in requiring the notification to be in the handwriting of the officer who signs the final statements.

Certificates of disability for the discharge of enlisted men, are, quite frequently, received without the requirements of notes 1 and 2, on the forms being fully complied with.

Attention is invited to the subject, so that the certificates may reach headquarters in an acceptable form.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Leave for ten days is granted Brig. Gen. O. B. Wilcox (S. O. 148, Dec. 2, Dept. Mo.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Acting Judge Advocate (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dakota).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Levinsohn, recently appointed from 1st sergeant, Co. B, 7th Inf., now at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. Ty., will proceed to Fort Reno, Indian Ty., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O. for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Dept. commutation of rations for four days, in advance, at the usual rates, it being impracticable to carry rations of any kind (S. O. 147, Dec. 17, Dept. Mo.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Carl Damus, U. S. A., recently tried at Fort Verde, A. T., was acquitted of the charge of theft, found guilty of failing to obey a message sent him, and of being much incapacitated from the use of alcohol, and sentenced to forfeit thirty dollars. Major General Howard has approved the sentence.

Pay Department.

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed not later than Jan. 3, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 115, Dec. 30, Div. Atlantic).

The following payment of troops on muster rolls of Dec. 31, will be made: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., at Fort Canby, W. T. Major John B. Krefer, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Boise Barracks. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Klamath (S. O. 222, Dec. 18, D. Columbia).

Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Sioux City, will proceed to Omaha, and report for necessary instructions to make payments at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, D. Dakota.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. (S. O. 147, Dec. 17, Dept. Mo.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid on muster of Dec. 31, as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankford Arsenal, Forts McHenry and Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., David's Island, New York Harbor, Forts Schuyler, Hamilton and Wadsworth, and Bedlow's Island. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Willet's Point, Forts Columbus, Trumbull and Adams. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., National Armory, Springfield, Watertown Arsenal, and Forts Warren, Preble, and Kennebec Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattsburg Barracks. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal, and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major Wm. H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas, and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 212, Dec. 24, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1887, is granted Major Egon A. Koerner, surgeon (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, asst. surz., in S. O. 146, Nov. 2, 1886, Dept. of Dakota, is extended one month (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, D. Dakota).

Asst. Surg. Edward Everts is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, and will proceed to Fort Apache. Asst. Surg. C. F. Mason is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, and will proceed to Fort McDowell, relieving A. A. Surg. H. P. Finley, who will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M. Asst. Surg. W. B. Banister is relieved at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., relieving A. A. Surg. L. N. Clark, who will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M. Asst. Surg. W. D. Dietz is relieved at Fort Stanton, and will proceed to Fort Bayard (S. O. 136, Dec. 16, D. Arizona).

The contract of A. A. Surg. E. I. Pring, Fort Union, N. M., is annulled, to take effect Jan. 1, 1887 (S. O. 136, Dec. 16, D. Arizona).

1st Lieut. Alonso R. Chapin, Med. Dept., is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M., at Fort Washak'e, Wyo., vice 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Wakeman, Med. Dept., relieved (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., is appointed an additional member of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, constituted by S. O. 177, c. 2. (S. O. 201, Dec. 28, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Georgetown, S. C., and thence by river to the head of Clark's Creek and Mingo Creek, on duty connected therewith, under his charge, and on completion thereof, will return, via Georgetown, to his station at Wilmington, N. C. (S. O. 201, Dec. 28, C. E.)

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot is further extended until Jan. 8, 1887 (S. O. 200, Dec. 27, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Craighill, is, in addition to his

present duties, assigned to duty as member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and River and Harbor works, and will report by letter to Col. Thos. Lincoln Casey, C. E., President of the Board (S. O. 199, Dec. 24, C. E.) Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Fort Knox, Me., on public business (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of the Dept. 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langfit, C. E., having reported to the Brig. Gen. commanding, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Dept. (G. O. 31, Dec. 14, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John G. Butler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting revolvers, being manufactured at that place for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sgt. John Kennedy, recently appointed from sergt., Light Bat. A, 2d Art., now at Little Rock Barracks, will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, for duty (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will repair to Washington, on public business connected with the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Col. George H. Mendell, C. E., will proceed to San Diego, Cal., on public business (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain George D. Crocker, St. Louis, will proceed to his home, Detroit, Mich., and await retirement (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain George Robinson is assigned to duty at St. Louis, in connection with the subject of education in the Army (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain George D. Crocker, on Dec. 25, 1886, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Suelzter.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, member of G. C.-M., from Fort Spokane to Spokane Falls, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

Leave for eleven days, to take effect Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr. (S. O. 148, Dec. 20, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The Q. M. Dept. will pay the rent of quarters at Tucson, A. T., occupied by Major H. E. Noyes from Oct. 29 to Nov. 15, 1886, there having been no public quarters available during that period at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 135, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. James Parker is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and 1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson is relieved as a member and appointed J.-A. in his stead. Capt. Wirt Davis is detailed as a member of the court (S. O. 135, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder will inspect two public animals at St. Louis, for which Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 3, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Carson, Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 166, Dec. 28, Div. M.)

The ordinary leave of Capt. Albert E. Woodson is extended four months for disability (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Winfield, N. M.; J and M, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Verde, A. T.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D, H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, E, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and D, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. F. McBlain is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

Capt. Byron Dawson and Jerauld A. Olmsted are detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Melvin A. Wilkins, Troop E (S. O. 195, Dec. 24, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave Div. of Pacific, is granted 2d Lieut. John B. McDonald (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, I, L, and K, Ft. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave for thirty days is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Fort Canby (S. O. 217, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

*Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten,

Fort Adams, is extended fourteen days (S. O. 213, Dec. 27, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H. *Light battery.

1st Lieut. William H. Coffin is, on his own application, relieved from duty at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and will join his battery (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Pars. 9 and 10, S. O. 251, Oct. 28, 1886, H. Q. A., granting leave of absence to 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback and announcing the acceptance of his resignation, are revoked (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William C. Bartlett, Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 180, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The journey performed by Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, member of G. C.-M., from Fort Spokane to Spokane Falls, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieuts. William P. Burnham and Amos B. Shattuck will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. William L. Reed and 2d Lieut. George W. McIver, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report, as witnesses, to the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. in session at that place (S. O. 166, Dec. 20, D. Platte.)

Leave for nine days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. A. P. Buffington (S. O. 149, Dec. 21, Dept. M.)

Capt. William Quinton is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. J. Espy McCoy will proceed to the Hdqs. Dept. of Columbia and report in person to the Commanding General of that Department for duty as Aide-de-Camp on his staff (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and F, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Owen will proceed from Fort Bridger to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett is relieved from temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to join his company (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Commander, of Oct. 1, 1886, directing 2d Lieut. C. P. Stivers to join at Fort Wingate, N. M., from duty at Fort Bowie, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 185, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

Major Daingerfield Parker is relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Prescott, A. T., and take station (S. O. 187, Dec. 17, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Seaman, N. M.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Leon A. Matile, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

Leave for nine days is granted 2d Lieut. R. M. Blatchford (S. O. 150, Dec. 23, Dept. M.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, is granted Capt. Charles F. Roe (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery is extended four months for disability (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin D. Townsend.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave for seven days, taken on Dec. 28, by Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, Plattsburgh Barracks, is extended one month (S. O. 213, Dec. 27, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

A furlough for five months is granted Q. M. Sergt. Francis Gallagher, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 22, Dec. 18, D. Columbia.)

The verbal order from the Dept. Comdr., of Sept. 4, 1886, under which 1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell was relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., with directions for him to proceed to his station, Fort Randall, D. T., is confirmed (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The verbal order from the Dept. Comdr., of Sept. 4, 1886, under which 1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell was relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., with directions for him to proceed to his station, Fort Randall, D. T., is confirmed (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for eleven days, to take effect Dec. 23, is

granted 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay (S. O. 148, Dec. 20, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. William H. Camp will proceed from Fort Bridger to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McInnis, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts is relieved from duty at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, and will join his company (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboin, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, Fort Bridger, Wyo., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 168, Dec. 20, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. H. D. Styler is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland and inspect the money accounts of Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymaster, and Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M. (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland and inspect the money accounts of Major William A. Jones and Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E. (S. O. 221, Dec. 17, D. Columbia.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, E, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and I, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Martin, Fort Snelling, to take effect about Dec. 20 (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Reade (S. O. 148, Dec. 20, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

Military Academy.

Leave on account of ill health is granted Cadet Raymond C. Worthington, 1st Class, until Aug. 28, 1887, when he will join the then 1st Class (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The resignations of the following named cadets of the 4th Class are accepted by the Acting Secretary of War: Arthur L. Giblin and William F. Sicard (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

appreciation, the natural embellishments so befitting the celebration of the joyous festival. The citizen seemed to court ecstasy in the expression of his gratefulness, and the soldier, also alive to the sacred anniversary, tendered graceful tribute. The men's quarters were canopied with large quantities of evergreen, holly, laurel, flags, guidons, crossed guns, swords, etc., and their usual superb dinner was served at their respective batteries.

The children of the post are to be provided with a Christmas tree by the Soldiers' Temperance Union under the superintendence of Miss Chase on Wednesday next.

The Gibson Social Club gave their Christmas hop on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21.

The duties and discipline of the post go on in the usual systematic order.

The bi-monthly muster is close at hand, when the boys will be on the lookout for the Paymaster to distribute his checks.

In the death of General John A. Logan, the enlisted men lose an enthusiastic admirer, one who took a lively interest in all that concerned their profession. The enlisted men of this garrison only symbolize the sentiments of the entire Army, one and all, without regard to rank, in sincere regret for his death. His personal traits as an honorable gentleman, as a true and noble citizen and man, only round his fame. Such a character may well "sink to rest, by all his country's wishes blest."

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1886.

CHRISTMAS week passed quietly at this post. There was a lively officers' hop last Thursday, which was well attended, considering the unpleasant weather. Prof. Bass was manager, and had provided pretty little souvenirs for the ladies and badges for the gentlemen. From the centre chandelier of the hall hung a bunch of mistletoe, under which one of the staid professors took post and gazed in the most insinuating manner at the young ladies, but all to no purpose.

For several days before Christmas it rained, and everything was made dull and gloomy, but it changed to cold, and pedestrianism was made dangerous.

Services were held at the chapel at eleven o'clock by Prof. Postlethwaite, at the Catholic Chapel, which was very handsomely decorated with flowers, ferns, laurel, smilax, etc., by Father Early. Attendance at these services was entirely optional, but the number who attended was quite large. Good dinners were served to the cadets and various detachments. On Christmas Eve, Mrs. Postlethwaite entertained nearly every lady on the post and many cadets with a dancing party at her house. The most disappointed are the soldiers' children, who will not have any tree this year. It is almost the only pleasure that many of them have to look forward to. This is the first year that has been passed by in a long time.

The toboggan slide will be ready soon. The sleds are all here, and the inauguration of the sport is eagerly looked for.

Bishop Starkey and Mrs. Starkey, of Orange, New Jersey, have been visiting Capt. Metcalfe since last Friday. Lieut. Samuel Rodman, 1st Art., Lieuts. Hickey and Slocum, 5th Cav., and Lieut. Rees, of the Engrs., were here this week.

We came near having a fire several days ago at Lieut. Wissner's quarters. In some manner the furnace set fire to the nearest woodwork, and was discovered just in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

The new edition of "Labberton's Historical Atlas and General History," is to be substituted as a book of reference in the place of the old edition now required for that purpose in the Dept. of History.

The engagement is announced of our Post Commissary, Capt. Sharpe, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Rev. E. D. Morgan, of New York.

Lieut. Davis has been ordered to Washington as Recorder of a Board to revise the Army Regulations.

Richard L. Livermore, Monclair, N. J.; Wm. H. Barnett, Newark, N. J., and John Thomas Brady, Ottumwa, Iowa, have been designated for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

If the result of every war was as gratifying to the victors, and brought such happiness to a province as the late subjugation of the Apaches has to the officers and men of San Carlos, and the people of the surrounding country, no person, either friend or foe, could look back on war as a calamity. This Agency, after being practically quarantined for the past two years, is now considered as safe as any portion of the civilized world. The Indians on the reservation are peaceably inclined and under the able management of the Agent, Captain F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., they go to their work every morning, making irrigation ditches, etc., and work as cheerfully under the direction of the Captain's assistants as any men in the land. The assistants are all officers and graduates of the Military Academy at West Point. When I see them returning from their day's labor, six days in every week, in the midst of hundreds of half-naked men, with their boots covered with mud and their clothes and faces filled with dust, and even their hands blistered, in endeavoring to teach the Indians how to use the pick and shovel, I often think of those sarcastic writers who crop up from time to time and stigmatize the "Westpointers" as dudges, probably from the limited knowledge gained by meeting them occasionally in the ball-room.

Freighting on the road between Bowie Station and the town of Globe is carried on to a greater extent than ever before, and the teamsters are no longer compelled to hold whip in one hand and rifle in the other.

The Indian school which was closed three years ago is about being reopened, and cannot fail to be a success under the superintendence of Captain Watkins, his wife and daughter, assisted by Mrs. Fredericks, all of whom arrived lately from the East, and in a week or two we expect to see at least fifty children domiciled therein.

The officers, after having been almost worn out by their long and arduous field duties, are now recuperated, and on Thursday night gave the first ball which perhaps ever took place at San Carlos. It was given as a means of expressing their friendship for Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav., before taking advantage of a leave of absence much needed by him

after his laborious duties as Quartermaster here for the past two years. The fete was magnificent and remarkably well attended, not less than twenty couples being on the floor at one time. The officers appeared in full dress, and the costumes of the ladies would compare favorably with those worn by ladies at a military ball east of the Mississippi. To persons living in a more densely populated country, twenty couple at a ball may be considered rather tame, but it is to be remembered that the military are merely in the field here, and under canvas, and that the ladies are few. The only ones in the reservation are those above mentioned and Miss Chapel, who is also a late arrival from the States, on a visit to her father, who is Indian Trader, and the wife and daughter of Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, who came all the way from Fort Thomas for the double purpose of visiting her husband and attending the ball. The other ladies present came from Globe, a town thirty-six miles distant, and the only settlement in a radius of fifty miles blessed with the presence of a white woman. A little before noon the first carriage arrived, and for hours afterwards they were coming by ones and twos, and one big wagon was loaded with a piano and seven musicians with the usual violins, cornets, etc.

How different things are from a few months ago, when no person of the female sex would dare to make the journey except under a strong escort, with rifles loaded and constantly in its hands. The gentlemen of the vicinity present were Capt. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, post commander; Capt. Pierce, 1st Infantry, Indian agent; Dr. T. B. Davis, U. S. A., post surgeon; Lieuts. McDonald, Watson, Ward, Mott, Hughes, and Smith, 10th Cavalry—the latter two came from Fort Thomas for the occasion—Lieut. Walsh, 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Elliott, 9th Infantry; Mr. Chapel, Indian trader; Dr. Gale, an old Army surgeon, but at present agency physician; Al Sieber, chief of scouts and the Buffalo Bill of the Southwest, and last but not least J. B. Simmons, civilian clerk, Q. M. department, a veteran of the war, and to whose untiring energy may be attributed to a great extent the success of the entertainment. Dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, and a well-gotten up supper was served at midnight, after which dancing was resumed and continued until daylight, when the band appealed for mercy by playing "Put me in my little bed."

In the forenoon the guests enjoyed the almost unique sight of witnessing the Indians drawing their weekly rations, and at about 1 p.m. leave-taking commenced, and judging from the pleasant expressions and happy faces all were delighted with their visit.

I may add that ever since this agency has been under military control the officers and men have received every mark of courtesy from the people of Globe, who are as jovial and intelligent a class of persons as can be found anywhere.

GREEN STRIPE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA.

DECEMBER 16, 1886.

THE most delightful of all our winter entertainments was the German given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Buttler, Wednesday evening, Dec. 15. Our fine winter weather gave us a perfect evening, so that a merry crowd was present in the Post Hall by 9:30 o'clock P.M., at which time dancing began, Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler leading.

A number of invitations had been issued to residents of Missoula, so that fifteen couples were dancing. Among these were Lieut. Kennedy and Miss Pearson, Lieut. Smith and Miss Jewett, Mr. Cummings and Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. McLead and Mr. Adams, of the Agency, and Miss Landers.

Others present were Col. and Mrs. Jewett, Dr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Capt. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Gageby and Lieut. Freeland.

The refreshments were delicious, the figures pleasing and the favors many and pretty, especially the Chinese oddities.

Dancing was kept up until 1, when the guests departed carrying with them the memories of a charming evening. Our regular fortnightly hops are well attended and are thoroughly enjoyed, so that life is pleasant with us, and we will certainly be loth to leave this beautiful post.

"THIMES."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

DECEMBER 19, 1886.

THIS is Sunday, when the Army ceases, generally, though not universally, from labor, and the weary, oh so weary, are at rest. News I have none.

Christmas is at hand and our latent energies and intellects are at work to see how twenty-five dollars worth of presents can be purchased out of a much smaller amount. The good old days of "hypothecation" are no more and the flinty-hearted Paymasters won't draw a check for love or money, especially money, until it has been fairly earned. Poker used to be a certain source of revenue, but even that source of spasmodic receipt has failed, so there is nothing to do but wait.

Gen. Ruggles and Inspector-General Heyl have returned from their trip to McIntosh, etc., by the new road lately opened from here to the Gulf. Great preparations are being made for the various Christmas trees, and, whoever may, certainly the children of our official community will not be forgotten. God bless 'em one and all.

Dress parade on Tuesday and Thursday of each week is a feature here and the citizens attend in large numbers and seem to like the ceremony. How the soldiers like it I have not as yet inquired, but I heard one fellow say it was an "unmeaning ceremony." Doubtless he was prejudiced.

It is rumored that Major Bash, of the Pay Department, is shortly to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," (pardon my little quotationary failing.) He has been here six years and he and his have many warm friends, who all hope Billy Rochester may find a good station for him.

The general health here is excellent; one case of scarlet fever some time ago, but none since.

The "paper chase," or shall we call it a "fox chase," yesterday, came off in good style, although a stiff breeze was blowing in the afternoon. Lieut. Rumbough, A. D. C., noted the part of the fox, and

the hounds were in charge of Lieut. Woodbury. About thirty ladies and gentlemen participated in the sport. After a swift and most exciting run, Miss Kress, a niece of Major Muhlenberg, who is spending the winter with him from St. Louis, carried off the brush from the other lady participants, and Elmer Otis, Jr., surged far ahead of the other gentlemen.

And now a short farewell. Go on and prosper, and if you make your paper as good in 1887 as it has been in 1886 all will be well. Government Hill is watching your efforts and the seal of its approval is the sure token of success. Other correspondents may fail you, but I will not. You will hear from me early in 1887, when I hope to give you a glowing account of how we spent Christmas and New Year's; who visited who, who didn't visit at all and who, after they had visited, and got over the effects, wished they hadn't done so. Once more—farewell.

PUNK.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

The *Independent* of Dec. 16th says: Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., on Thursday started East from Fort Walla Walla, on leave, to visit in Massachusetts.... Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., will leave the East Jan. 1st to join his company at Fort Walla Walla.... Major Wm. J. Volkmar arrived at headquarters last week.... The young child of Capt. C. M. Swigert, 2d Cav., was taken sick on their arrival at Fort Walla Walla, with scarlet fever, but is now reported convalescent.... Major A. M. Randolph, 1st Art., Fort Canby, who has just recovered from a severe illness, last night departed for San Francisco.... Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and Mrs. Reynolds, came over from Fort Townsend on Tuesday. They visit at the Barracks a few days, as Lieut. Reynolds will not go to Fort Walla Walla at present.... A court martial ordered at Walla Walla has been postponed, as the post is quarantined for scarlet fever. Major D. W. Burke and Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., and Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., who were to go up yesterday, remain here.... Major D. W. Burke and Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., and Lieut. J. C. McClelland, Aide on Gen. Gibbon's staff, were on Saturday called to Portland to judge a competitive drill between two companies of the Oregon and Washington militia. The contest was won by the Oregon company.... A very pleasant amateur theatrical entertainment took place at the garrison hall on Tuesday evening. The one-act comedy, "To Oblige Benson," was given, with Capt. C. A. Woodruff as Mr. Benson; Miss Kelly as Mrs. Benson; Lieut. Albert Todd as Mr. Trotter Southdown; Mrs. Hunter as Mrs. Southdown, and Mr. Gibbon as Mr. Meredith. This was followed by the farce of "Poor Pillicoddy," in which Lieut. Frank Taylor took the part of Mr. Pillicoddy; Mrs. Poole that of Mrs. Pillicoddy; Lieut. Allison appearing as Capt. O'Scuttle, and Mrs. Kilbourne as Mrs. O'Scuttle; Miss Burke as Sarah Blunt.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

At a recent meeting of the Minneapolis Board of Trade there was submitted and referred to a committee a memorandum in regard to a proposed enlargement of the post at Fort Snelling and improvement of the quarters. The proposition was to provide for a garrison of one regiment of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. This would leave four captains and twenty-eight subalterns to be provided for. The reasons for desiring the enlargements are set forth at some length, substantially as follows: "Concentration of troops is always economical, and the extension of the post will save expense in the handling of troops; Fort Snelling is a cheap place to keep troops, ranking cheapest for infantry and fifth for cavalry; its railroad situation makes it a convenient place for supplying; it is within seven miles of two excellent markets, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and building material could be had cheaply and easily; its position near the great railroad centres of Minneapolis and St. Paul makes it peculiarly available for sending troops to other localities; it is a very healthy post, the death and sick rates being especially low; the water is in excellent supply, both for regimental use and in case of fire."

A summary of improvements needed and the estimated cost are given as follows:

Four sets captains' quarters.....	\$28,000
Twelve double sets subaltern quarters.....	72,000
Six double sets company.....	120,000
Brick storehouse.....	5,000
Stable for battery artillery.....	6,600
Accessories.....	6,000
Cavalry stable and troop blacksmith shop.....	6,000
Extending water system.....	5,000
Surveying and grading.....	25,000
Electric light.....	10,000
Contingent expenses.....	33,912
Total.....	\$316,512

A VISIT TO FORT KNOX, ME.

The *Bucksport Clipper* says: Last Friday some of the old 6th Me. Regt., with their friends, who had been attending the reunion at Bangor, visited Fort Knox, where they were met by Ord. Sergt. Adolph Koch, U. S. Army, who had run up the large flag, and with genuine courtesy, welcomed them to its sheltering arms. Winding their way up to the upper glacis, they there found a few of the ladies of Bucksport with a lunch laid out temptingly on the stone work and green sod. It was a very pleasant little affair. They all tendered compliments to Sergt. Koch for his genial and hearty welcome. The Sergeant had not only heard of the Regiment, but had fought side by side with them in battle. He has been in the U. S. Service 32 years, but is a remarkably well-preserved man, and only a very slight foreign accent betrays his foreign birth among a liberty-loving people.

Sergt. Koch is making needed repairs on Fort Knox. The sergeant believes in keeping things in proper form. Seldom, if ever, has a more efficient man had charge. Warm-hearted and genial, he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact, and yet he enforces the orders of his superiors with an exactness which is commendable, if it does not suit all of us.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett News of Dec. 25 says: Quite a number of hunting parties have left the Post this week.

Lieut. Hewitt has a class under instruction in the new signal code, and they do him much credit.

We understand the I. O. G. T. are to have an entertainment on the anniversary of their lodge, when an appropriate address will be delivered by the chaplain, and an interesting entertainment provided.

J. W. Anness, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf., who has been enjoying a three months' furlough at his father's home in Brookfield, returned on Monday. During his stay in Brookfield he has instructed the Partello Post, G. A. R., in Upton's Revised Tactics. Before his departure Sergt. Anness was made the recipient of a handsome gold pen by the members of the Post, as an appreciation of his kindness.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Dec. 25 says: Department Commander, Gen. Crook, is daily expected.

Lieut. Wright, 9th Cav., has returned from Omaha, whether he had been on official business.

Our force gets \$175,000 for improvements. It will be a ten company headquarters post, with a military band in consequence.

Lieut. Mercer, Co. C, 5th Inf., with wife and child, have left to visit friends in the East.

A week ago Gen. Brisbin's little daughter, Katie, was taken sick, and her illness has developed into scarlet fever. On learning from the post surgeon, Dr. Reed, the nature of the disease, Gen. Brisbin promptly quarantined his house and turned over the command of the post to Capt. Parker that he might avoid the spread of the disease and devote himself to his sick child.

LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

A LEAVENWORTH despatch of Dec. 20, referring to the discussion as to the quality of the shoes made at the military prison, says:

Col. Blunt has had charge of the prison since 1872, and during all these years his management has been conservative and economical, and this is the first time an aspersions has been cast on the management. In an interview to-day Col. Blunt said that the beginning of this matter was the report of Gen. Miles condemning the shoes made at the prison as worthless. It seems that this is the result rather of a personal grievance than otherwise. When Gen. Miles took charge of the Department of the Missouri he thought the military prison came under his charge, and contemplated making several changes. The Secretary of War sat rather heavily upon him. The Prison Commission came there to investigate the shoes, and their report has been made. Now comes Mr. Bragg, in Congress, and revives the subject, and makes the charge that the prison is losing money; in other words, that the Government could have the same work done by contract at better rates than the prison is doing it. Col. Blunt furnished a table to refute these charges.

The cost of maintenance being \$35,455.50, and saying that there was an average of 542 prisoners the entire year, that being the highest number at any one time, the cost to the Government, not allowing anything for the work done, would be \$65.37 per year per man, or \$5.45 per month, or 18 cents per day. The scheme of Mr. Bragg to cut the appropriation for manufacturing supplies down to \$125,000 will lay the prisoners now making shoes idle for at least three months of the year, or will put them at some ordinary work around the post which will, as far as economy is concerned, render them practically idle. This will increase the cost of the shoes made, because the pay of the foremen of the shops will go on. Guards will have to be paid, and by increasing the expenditures on a less number of shoes will raise the cost of each pair probably 25 per cent.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Hough, 10th Infantry. Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art. A. A. A. General.

DEPOTS:

David's Island, N. Y. H.
Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, commanding.
Major J. V. D. McElroy, Surgeon, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.
Capt. William B. Hall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.
Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M. Depot Q. M., A. O. O. and A. C. S.
Capt. Geo. L. Roth, 11th Inf.
1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.
1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.
1st Lieut. John C. Clegg, 2d Inf., Depot Adj't. and R. O.
1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.
1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., on temporary duty (D. L.)

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav., commanding.
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Lewis C. Foray, Asst. Quartermaster, etc.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
*Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
*Capt. Jas. H. Kelly, 10th Cav.
*Capt. J. W. Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fornell, 8th Cav., Dep. Adj't. and R. O.
1st Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav.

*Special detail.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., commanding.
Maj. Charles R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.
Capt. B. D. Taylor, Asst. Surg.
1st Lieut. Wm. C. Clegg, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., on leave.
Capt. H. Young, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Dep. Q. M., A. O. O., A. C. S.
Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.
1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, 22d Inf.
1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.
1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., and R. O.
1st Lt. Alex. Ogle, 17th Inf., Depot Adj't.
1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 10th Inf.

REUNION.

Albany, N. Y. 513 Broadway—1st Baltimore, Md., 87-1 S. Sharp St. (Cav.). Capt. G. E. Overton, 6 Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 48 N. Liberty St....1st Lt. S. V. Seyburn, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 161 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.
Camden, N. J.—1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 2d Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 10 S. Dearborn St.—Capt. Wm. H. Hennessy, 6th Cav.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 S. Clark St.—Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—1st Lt. Geo. H. Hunter, 1st Cav.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 & 14 Ontario St.—1st Lt. C. A. Vernon, 19 Inf.
Denver, Colo., 372 Park St.—Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Congress St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. S. Loud 9th Cav.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 11th Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 2 N. Montgomery St. (Cav.) Capt. F. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.
Lexington, Ky. (Cav.)—1st Lt. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
New York City, 36 West St. (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.
New York City, 168 Chatham St.—Capt. Ethan Miles, 21st Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 205 Market St. (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. L. Scott, 7 Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 3 North 20th St., cor. Market St.—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Capt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 311 Pine St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 6th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 16th St.—1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 12th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 24 Pa. ave.—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25, for coal and supplies, and thence will sail on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887. A despatch from Washington states that the *Galena* in getting away from the coal dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard, Dec. 28, came in collision with the flagship *Trenton* and had her foreyard carried away. The bowsprit of the *Trenton* was somewhat damaged. The *Galena* will be detained ten days making repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York's Navy-yard. Will be put out of commission—her officers and crew being transferred to the *Richmond*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm'l D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station. Arrived at Malta Dec. 27.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldono Dec. 11. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R. Adm'l Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Valletta, Malta, Dec. 6.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 28 for the African coast.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoa Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

The *Pinta* is frozen in for the winter at Sitka, Alaska, and will wait for spring with the usual patience of forced inactivity. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell, commanding; Lieuts. H. T. Monahan, Alex. McCracken, G. T. Emmons; Ensign C. F. Plunkett; Passed Asst. Surgeon C. W. Ruth; Asst. Surgeon W. Martin; Asst. Paymaster M. R. Calvert; Passed Asst. Engr. F. J. Hoffman. The *Pinta*'s address is "Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal."

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm'l Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Bushire, Persia, Nov. 17, expecting to sail in a few days for Busra, in Asiatic Turkey.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Singapore Dec. 18.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 1.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Returned to Hong Kong, Oct. 5, from Macao, and arrived at Canton Nov. 10.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the Journal to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Reported by cable to have arrived at Naples, Italy, Dec. 22.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin, where she arrived Nov. 26.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portsmouth, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basra-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. JAMESON, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr.

Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise, Dec. 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. W. Wilde. At Norfolk Navy-yard.

The *Dolphin* was on Tuesday assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. As soon as she is ready for sea, her commander will report for duty to the Admiral commanding the station.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE British ironclad *Sultan* broke her moorings and drifted against and sank the French steamer *Ville de Victoria* in the Tagus River, Dec. 23. Thirty persons were drowned.

Some English naval officers of the old school are showing great lukewarmness in carrying out recent Admiralty instructions directing that stokers and other non combatants be drilled.

A NAME has not yet been selected for the new gunboat known as No. 1. It is suggested that it be called the *Hornet*, after the old sloop-of-war of famous record. Another name that has been suggested is *Fragat*.

At a meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, E. B. Dorsey's paper on steel for heavy guns was discussed. Several prominent Army and Navy men were present.

The *Richmond* has been taken out of dock at the New York Yard, and is now ready for the officers and crew of the *Tennessee*. The latter vessel is not to be put out of commission, as at first supposed, but is to take the place of the *Minnesota* as the gunnery ship of the apprentices training squadron.

The Navy Department will soon issue advertisements for proposals on a large quantity of condemned stores at the various Navy yards. The Inventory Board has not yet handed in its report, but it is understood that they have recommended the condemnation of many thousand dollars' worth of old material.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Rear Admiral Chandler the report of a board of review on the *Palos*, of the Asiatic squadron. The board found the machinery of the vessel in bad condition, and report that it is beyond repair. An attempt will be made, however, to keep the vessel afloat for the present.

The *Montanomoh* is shortly to be placed in the dry dock at New York to have her bottom cleaned and painted, and as soon as the *Enterprise* and *Nipper* have been put in condition for the winter cruise to the West Indies the dock will be closed for the repairs authorized at the last session of Congress. It is estimated that at least six months will be required to make the proposed alterations and repairs.

The Panama Canal Company was organized in 1881, and, under the grant from the Colombian Government, the canal is to be finished in 1888, but in case of great difficulties in the construction six more years can be allowed the company by the government of Colombia. The canal company, as at present organized, has the exclusive right of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama for 99 years.

The dredges which have been at work in Whitney Basin, between the cob and ordnance docks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have finished their labors, and the decaying remnants of the ships which have been lying in "Rotten Row" have been hauled in there, together with a fleet of Coast Survey steamers and schooners. The old *Powhatan*, the flagship of Commodore Matthew C. Perry when he opened the commerce of Japan to the world, is also there, along with the *Ticonderoga*, and the *Tennessee* will soon be there also.

The *Engineer* is convinced that in future wars submarine boats will be found capable of efficient and practical service. It says: "The design of all submarine boats has been hitherto faulty in the respect that they depended chiefly on the admission of water to obtain immersion, an operation easily effected, but necessitating apparatus for getting rid of the liquid when required, which has very often failed at the critical moment. In later designs this has been obviated, and thus brought the submarine vessel within the range of practical consideration."

ASSISTANT SURGEON WOODRUFF, U. S. N., whose recent wedding was duly chronicled in the society papers of the Capital, has married into a musical family. The bride was Miss Stella Caulfield, daughter of Prof. Caulfield, a well known composer and a "Mus. Doc." and a connection of the Carusi family of Washington, musical celebrities in the past. Mrs. Woodruff is a niece of Mrs. Reisinger, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., executive officer of the *Yantic*, now at Port Limon. Dr. Woodruff is on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Navy Dept.

COMMANDER A. S. CROWNINSHIELD has been ordered to command the *St. Mary's*, schoolship, at New York.

THE U. S. S. Alert will be put in commission Jan. 15. The *Richmond* is ready for sea and will be commissioned next week.

THE Thetis is to be got ready for commission by the 15th of January, when she will be ordered on a surveying expedition to the Pacific Ocean. The *Thetis* is at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Secretary of the Navy has been informed that a break has occurred in the flange in the back tube sheet of furnace No. 10 of the boilers of the *Atlanta*. Orders have been issued for the necessary repairs.

It is reported that Messrs. Drexel and Thomas, of Philadelphia, have justified in the sum of \$1,000,000 each as sureties on the bond of Cramp and Sons on their contract for the construction of the new Naval cruisers.

COMMODORE SCHLEY stated that the concentration of business relating to purchase and supplies will enable the Navy Department to dispense with at least one-third of the present Navy-yard force. The Commodore said it would be unwise to make a reduction until the new system was working successfully.

THE London Times is calling attention to the growth of Russia as a naval power which the English have been accustomed to ignore since the Crimean War. It is estimated that at about the same time that Spain and the United States, now practically without navies, become factors to be taken into consideration when forming any estimate of naval strength, Russia will in all probability be in the line of second-rate naval Powers; and an alliance with Turkey or a seizure of the Turkish ships would place her at a bound on a level with France or Great Britain, taking into consideration the responsibilities and requirements of the last-named nations, with their commerce, colonies, and possessions over sea."

It is announced at the Navy Department that there will be another trial of the *Atlanta* as soon as preparations now in progress are completed. The department will adopt every means to bring out the capabilities of the vessel. Chief Engineer Melville will be in charge of the motive power, and it is considered certain that under his skilful management the contract horse-power, 3,500, will be brought out. It is considered impossible to run a vessel at a tension for six hours with the general rule governing trial trips. During the trial no ashes are lifted from the fire-room and it may be readily seen that the firemen will be seriously discommoded before the end of six hours. Foreign countries have adopted a four hour limit, and by the terms of the contract for the new cruisers just made the trial term is for four hours instead of six in each instance.

THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE is keeping itself employed during the recess by hearing statements from naval officers concerning the changes to be made in the Navy Department by Secretary Whitney next week. Commodores Walker, Sicard, and Harmony, Surgeon-General Gunnell, and Paymaster-General Fulton have all been before the committee. Commodore Sohley and Engineer-in-Chief Loring were heard Monday. The committee seemed to be anxious to learn what reductions could be made in the departments of the Navy-yards when the new system concerning purchases and supplies was in full operation. The officers without exception thought they could dispense with the services of several men at each yard after the change takes effect. In view of these statements it is probable that a small reduction of the estimates of appropriations for the Navy will be made.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 28.—Ensign M. L. Read, to special duty, Navy Department.

Ensign Wm. L. Howard, to special duty, Navy Department.

Dec. 29.—Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, as President of the Retiring Board December 29, vice Worden, retired.

Detached.

Dec. 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, from the Hartford and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending December 23, 1886:

Charles Baxter, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 15, 1886, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Peter Thompson, ship's barber, died Nov. 20, 1886, on U. S. S. Monocacy at Canton, China.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADmirAL RALPH CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department as follows from the *Morion*, under date of Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 1:

The *Onatra* at last accounts was at Nagasaki, Japan, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Korea.

The *Monocacy* left Hong Kong, Nov. 9, and arrived at Canton, Nov. 10, taking the place of the *Palos*.

The *Palos* left Canton, Oct. 30, and arrived at Hong Kong, Oct. 31, when she was docked for the purpose of cleaning and painting her bottom. She left Hong Kong, Nov. 6, for Shanghai. During the passage she stopped at Cunchi Point anchorage and Ping Ha Harbor to repair leaking tubes in her starboard boiler. She arrived at Shanghai, Nov. 16, and left on the 18th, and telegraphic notice was received of her arrival at Taku, Peiho River, on Nov. 25. She probably arrived at Tientsin, Nov. 26.

The flagship *Morion* remained at Yokohama since the last report of Rear-Admiral Davis.

Peter Thompson (barber), died on board the *Monocacy* at Canton, China, of heart disease.

All was quiet within the limits of the station and the health of the officers and men of the squadron was excellent.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD NOTES.

REDFIELD CHANDLER, who has had considerable trouble in regard to his place in the Navy-yard since his father went to China, is again missing. His friends have been unable to find him.

The crew and officers of the *Tennessee* have been transferred to the *Richmond*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 28, 1886.

THE Christmas eve hop and the officers' german on Saturday evening were both rather poorly attended, owing to the fact that nearly every one had gone away, or else the enjoyments attending the annual visit of Santa Claus kept them around their own Yule logs. At the former the guests were received by Mrs. Lieut. Tilley, assisted by Naval Cadet B. W. Wells, of the first class. Lieut. Bartlett led the german in a very charming manner.

The cadets whose conduct merited such enjoyments were given leave of absence from Friday afternoon until Sunday night, and many of them scattered about the adjacent country to spend the holiday with friends.

The children's festival in the chapel on Friday was a very lovely affair. Chaplain Rawson's delightful way of getting at the children's hearts has won their admiration, and the Sunday school is in a much better condition than it has been for years.

Mr. Paul H. Carter, of New York, has been visiting Ensign R. C. Smith, at the bachelor's quarters.

Representative Johnston, of Indiana, with his wife and daughter, visited friends at the Naval Academy last week.

Cadet G. W. Logan has been called to Washington by the death of his uncle.

NAVAL OFFICERS STRICKEN.

LIEUTS. JOHN S. ABBOTT and J. FORSYTH MEIGS, U. S. N., attached to the *Tennessee*, are lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever contracted while on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Lieut. Abbott is at the New York Naval Hospital and Lieut. Meigs is at a friend's house in Philadelphia. Complaints have been made many times in the past regarding the unhealthy surroundings of the Brooklyn Yard. The Brooklyn sewers empty into the Navy-yard harbor, and typhoid fever has been contracted there before by Naval officers and sailors. Secretary Whitney received the following last week:

Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: I have learned that my nephew, Lieut. J. Forsyth Meigs, U. S. N., came to Philadelphia last Sunday feeling unwell. He was ordered to bed, and the next day his sickness developed into typhoid fever, from which he is now suffering.

This appears to be caused by the foul air at the Naval anchorage at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Another case, developed about the same time, was sent to the Naval Hospital. The insalubrity of this anchorage has been frequently called to the attention of the department.

This case, however, is brought right home to me and seems to be an occasion for calling the attention of the authorities to the question of keeping officers and men exposed to the unnecessary danger of a sort of African harbor like those of the estuary of the Niger and of the Congo.

Would it not be better in the capacious harbor of New York to choose another place for a Navy-yard anchorage? The sanitary conditions, as I understand, are purely local, and confined to a limited district.

Most respectfully, your obedient friend and servant,

M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A.

Secretary Whitney said when he read the letter, that the subject was an old one with the department, but that it was one that certainly should receive prompt attention. He said that he would have the matter thoroughly investigated by two or three gentlemen and would be governed in his action by their report.

REVENUE MARINE.

Chief Engr. C. H. Bell has been detached from the revenue cutter *Seward*, Shieldsborough, Miss., and ordered to revenue cutter *Ewing*, Baltimore, Md. He has been granted seven days' leave en route. 1st Asst. Engr. Horace Hassell has been ordered to the *Seward* and reported on board Dec. 22, from San Francisco, Cal. These gentlemen have made many friends on their respective stations, and carry with them the best wishes of their many friends on shore, and brother officers on board.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
Bibb, Ogdensburg, out of commission.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg. New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Lieut. J. W. Howison, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg. Key West, Fla.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg. New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. New Orleans.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Detroit, Mich., out of commission.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg. New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg. Norfolk, Va.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Jackson, Milwaukee, Wis., out of commission.
McCutcheon, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Charleston, S. C.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg. Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Erie, Pa., out of commission.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg. Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg. New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg. Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Severn, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Morris, I. L.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me.
Woolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. Port Townsend, Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg., New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
L. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speer, U. S. N., do. do.
Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Coast Survey Office.
Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.
Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Force, U. S. N. Address Box 219, Olympia, Wash. Ter.
Steamer *Georgian*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Foot of So. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Pencock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 240, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Arthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Marc Island Navy-yard, Marc Island, Cal.
Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Schooner *Scrooby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Bern, N. C.
Steamer *Arao*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, New York.
Schooner *Palmarus*, laid up. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.
The *Fish Hawk*, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Baltimore, Md.
The *Alcyone*, Wm. Hamlin, co. dg. At Baltimore, Md.
The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins, con dg. At Gloucester, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—Your attention is called to the notice which appears in each number of the JOURNAL that we do not answer anonymous questions.

A. F. R. W.—The duty you mention is technically and properly "extra-duty." Inspector Generals when they visit posts officially receive complaints from enlisted men.

Oshkosh.—The command march, in executing by the right flank, should be given when the right foot, and in executing by the left flank, when the left foot strikes the ground.

C. F. D.—Chaplain G. D. Crocker, U. S. A., was retired for age Dec. 25, 1886. Chaplain J. O. Raynor will be retired for age Feb. 19, 1887, and Chaplain W. T. McAdam Aug. 5, 1887. The next chaplain after that will be in March, 1888.

E. O. L.—We will send you a copy of G. O. 78, A. G. O., of 1885 if you give your full address. The only uniform required to be worn by chaplains is that described as "undress for officers." That is a plain black frock coat, with standing collar, one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring bone" of black braid around the buttons and button holes. Trousers of plain black, with black cord on the outer seam. There is no authority for chaplains to wear the full dress chapeau prescribed for staff officers.

Embroidering asks : 1. If the Urgency Deficiency Bill, which has just been signed by the President, contains any provision for the payment of nurses and cooks of the Medical Department. Ans.—No.

2. Has this to be made a special bill, or is it included with the regular appropriation bill? Ans.—If the deficiency is provided for it will be contained in the general deficiency bill, which is usually one of the last bills passed. At the Paymaster-General's office it is considered doubtful if the deficiency is provided for at all.

J. S. B. asks : 1. Is there any law restraining a man who is not a naturalized citizen from holding a commission in the National Guard? If so please state it. Ans.—Yes. Article V., par. 24, page 13, Military Code, S. N. Y., says that "no person shall be commissioned in the Militia or National Guard of this State unless he is a citizen of the United States."

2. Please define a Court of Inquiry and state how it can be brought about. Ans.—For Courts of Inquiry see Articles of War Nos. 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121.

A. B. B. asks : 1. A company executing the loading and firing kneeling, do guides, file closers, and captain kneel? Ans.—The War Dept. has decided that "officers should kneel or lie down unless otherwise ordered. If the captain be the instructor, he would be at liberty to exercise his own discretion in the matter." Officers kneel, guides and file closers should certainly make no exceptions.

2. A company marching in column of fours, arms at a right shoulder, the command is given left front into line; does the right guide on taking his place on the right of the first four come to a carry, or remain at a right shoulder till the command halt? Ans.—Come to carry.

G. C. S.—1. In firing left oblique the rear rank men bring back the left foot at the command arms and not at the command recover.

2. The War Department, April 4, 1883, has decided that "if firing kneeling the command cease firing should precede the command squad rise. The pieces are then brought to the safety notch, following the general rule laid down in par. 106, Infantry Tactics, after which the squad rises and comes to a carry." This implies that there is no command to rise until after the firing has been ordered to cease, and consequently no occasion for a question as to the propriety of opening the chamber to throw out the shell after rising.

Seeker asks : The old and new guards, each commanded by a non-commissioned officer, are in line at the guardhouse, the new guard having just arrived to relieve the old, both guards awaiting the arrival of the old and new officers of the day. Instead of both old and new officer of the day only the latter approaches. Does the senior non-commissioned officer command "old and new guards present arms," or does each commander of the old and new guards give their respective guards the order to present, or does the commander of the old guard simply keep his guard at a carry arms? Ans.—Tactics only provide for a complete and perfect ceremony, and such a case as you state is evidently not anticipated. We cannot lay down any fixed rule in the matter. Upton says that "the officers of the day will each be saluted by his own guard," and from this it might be argued that the new officer of the day should not be saluted by the old guard. Many officers would, however, doubtless object to such an omission. It would be safest under all circumstances to leave the settlement of the question to the post commander, and do what he decides.

(Berlin Despatch to the London Times.)

DEADS AND SUICIDE IN GERMANY.

The considerable number of recent military duels in Germany which has ended fatally has been increased by a pistol rencontre between Capt. Baron von Ardenne, Adjutant to the Prussian Minister of War, and a certain Herr Hertwich, a judicial functionary of Dusseldorf. Capt. von Ardenne lodged a bullet in the abdomen of his adversary, who succumbed to his wound in a few hours. *Per contra*, a cavalry officer was shot dead the other day at Mayenne by a civilian opponent. Suicide, too, which is so prevalent in the lower ranks of the German Army, is beginning to take firmer hold of the higher grades. Last night, as a morning journal records, Capt. von Brandis, an infantry officer attached to the Ministry of War, shot himself with a revolver in the public street near his own house in a fit of mental aberration.

THE Danish Government, it is reported, is about to increase their Navy by 9 ironclads and 28 torpedo boats.

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WEST POINT, N. Y., December, 1886.

MISS BERARD, daughter of the late Professor CLAUDIO BERARD, has compiled some very interesting REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT. They are taken from the diaries of several who lived here before the founding of the Military Academy, and from recollections of early residents, as handed down to them by their forefathers, together with Miss Berard's recollections from 1830.

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ARMYNAVY.

1886.

THE year which has just closed has not been prolific in events disturbing to the routine of the Services. The troops in Arizona have been called upon for the most arduous duty, but their labors are at last happily at an end. While Europe enters upon the new year with uneasy anticipations of war, we have every assurance of peace, except that it is the unexpected that happens, and there are elements of disturbance in our national situation that should not be overlooked by our optimistic people.

The Indian situation is also peaceful, with no immediate prospect of a renewal of hostilities, and with the passage of the bill to grant the Indians land in severally their relations to the Army enter upon a new stage. This measure will be cordially accepted by Army officers, who have so long urged it upon the country as the one practical solution of our Indian difficulties. The surrender of the Apaches has added the Department of Arizona to the territory over which peace reigns, and the troops there, as well as elsewhere, have now ample opportunity to attend to the duties required of them in garrison, which are many and various. The official reports so recently published indicate an extremely cred-

itable condition of affairs. Upon this point, we noted last week what the Senior Inspector General, ABSALOM BAIRD, says on the subject. He bears gratifying testimony to the fact that the Army, as a whole, is in a very healthy and efficient condition. There is not bad or a poor regiment in it.

Early in the year some needed corrections were made in the "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," which have materially aided in the development of this important specialty. The annual Army contest took place at Fort Leavenworth in September, and excited great interest. The Recruiting Service has been changed, and for the better, we think, being brought under one head. General service clerks and messengers have been placed by law on a permanent footing, a measure of utility and benefit to the Service. New regulations have been provided for the inspection of money accounts. Some needed modifications have been made to the Infantry Tactics, and many new regulations have been established, among them, those for the tour of service of captains, with light or mounted batteries. This last is, we infer, not universally acceptable, and a change is possible.

The year began with both arms of the Service in a state of expectancy regarding the possible action of the new Congress, of which the House committee had not yet been appointed, although the session was nearly a month old; nor was it until the middle of January that they were announced. The Military Committee had well known names upon it, but the Naval Committee was largely composed of new men. Its members went to work to find out what they should do, and in their search after knowledge spent so much time that when they had brought a fully matured bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department before the House, it was too late in the session for any action to be taken upon it. We are of opinion that if this measure had been brought forward at an earlier date it would have passed the House at least, without difficulty, but at the time of its reporting other interests were pressing for recognition, so that there was no room to be had for this much-needed reform. We are somewhat surprised to learn that considerable opposition has been evinced to it on the part of naval officers, but we feel sure that we speak the best mind of the Service when we say that the reorganization of the Department is its first great need.

With the commencement of the new year the usual flood of bills poured in upon Congress, with the result that up to the present time very few of them have become laws. The committees of both houses have done well in refusing to enter into the large number of private grievances that have been brought before them, and the Services are to be congratulated, perhaps, as much upon what has not been done as upon anything else. There are a good many measures, however, upon which action should be had, especially the three-battalion bill, for the Army, and the bills affecting the comfort and status of the enlisted men. If progress is not made in the direction of taking means to defend the country from attack, it will not be for want of information in the premises. The reports of the Fortification Board and of the Senate Committee on Ordnance and War Ships are comprehensive documents which afford much food for reflection; and yet in the face of all this store of information the last session came to an end with nothing done even to keep the existing defences in order, the fortification bill failing to pass by reason of a disagreement between the two bodies. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail this winter. Some slight steps have been taken in the direction of the building of a new navy, but many more will be needed before we can reach the relative position which was held by us a quarter of a century ago. It is a matter for regret that the bill originally reported to the House should have been shorn of some of its best features by the direction of the so-called "steering committee," thereby decreasing the number of vessels authorized.

The introduction into the House of a bill applying to the Army the naval system of examination for promotion is one that will have an important influence upon the Service if it should become a law. A correspondent who has something to say about it this week suggests that there should be a preliminary examination of the examiners. This

sarcastic suggestion directs attention to the most serious difficulty attending the practical application of a principle which is unquestionably sound in itself. Among the items of interest to the Navy that have been discussed upon the floor of the House is the thirty year retirement bill, which was reported at an early day, and which should have passed readily; for some reason it was attacked most savagely and, its defence being less energetic, the result was fatal and the bill went to the tomb of the Capulets. There would seem to be no reason why this should be so, and why the two branches of the Services should be placed on such different footings as regards the matters of retirements and promotions.

The attempt of the Treasury Department to deprive the graduates of the Military Academy of their pay during their graduating leave has been happily frustrated by the prompt action of Congress, and they are no longer in danger of being left like MAHOMMED's coffin, between heaven and earth, belonging neither to one sphere or the other. Congress has very logically concluded that as they remain in the Army their status as 2d Lieutenant is assumed immediately upon their graduation. The restoration of the cadet-engineers in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court (a measure urgently pressed by the JOURNAL) has been at last accomplished, and thus a great wrong is righted. The efforts to restore the midshipmen who were legislated out in 1882, have, however, failed of success, for which the Service is to be congratulated. So long as the materiel of the Navy is at its present low ebb there is no need of an increase in the already too long list of ensigns. The ensigns' pay bill has passed the Senate after considerable struggle and now awaits the favorable action of the House committee, which it is to be hoped will be speedily secured.

The act of May 17, regulating the promotion of graduates of the Military Academy, gave all concerned fresh hope, and removed all chance of an untimely end to the military career before being fairly entered upon. General FRIZZ JOHN PORTER, by the act of July 1, was restored to the Army list as a retired colonel, thus ending a long and bitter struggle between his friends and his opponents.

The North Atlantic Squadron has had an opportunity for fleet exercises at Key West and Pensacola, which was eagerly embraced, and with excellent results, considering the material with which the work had to be performed. It is gratifying to know that the personnel of the squadron is up to the standard of recent years, as shown not only in these exercises, but in the parades on Decoration Day and at the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, as well as in other drills during the season. At present this squadron presents a peculiar appearance upon the rolls, consisting as it practically does of but two ships, neither of which bears the flag of the Commander-in-chief. It is probable, however, that the near future will see it re-enforced and in good shape to have some fleet manoeuvres in the coming year. The sea trial of the *Dolphin* "in search of bad weather" resulted finally in her acceptance by the Department. We believe that in some minds the idea of "structural weakness" still holds ground, but the general opinion of the Service seems to be that she is a strong and well built vessel of *her kind*, but that there is no need for *her kind* at present.

The voluntary associations of officers, the Military Service Institution, the Naval Institute and the Mutual Aid Associations, of the two Services, have continued to prosper; the latter, in especial, are to be congratulated upon their small losses by death, the number who have gone over to the majority having been fewer than usual. The death roll of the Army includes the names of forty-seven officers, and that of the Navy thirty four, the last including petty officers. The formation of the Association of the Graduates of the Naval Academy marks an important step in the direction of the homogeneity of the Service; its first meeting was a decided success, giving excellent promise for the future. We wish for it everything that its protectors hope.

The report of the commission of investigation into the work of various scientific bureaus of the Government resulted (as might have been expected) in no changes of importance. The chief practical

result of the whole affair has been the adoption of the mistaken policy of largely reducing the appropriations for the coast survey.

The Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office have continued their career of usefulness, the time service of the former and the "oil upon the waters" of the latter tending to make them more popular in their respective spheres.

After the reorganization plan of the Secretary and the appropriation for new ships, the chief naval interest of the year has been centered in the steps taken for the concentration of the work of the Department in the establishment of the Ordnance and Equipment Yards and the placing of all stores and supplies in the hands of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Just how this scheme is to be worked out in the fullness of its details, remains to be seen. The year closes with the hopes of the officers and men of the Navy largely unfulfilled; but the dawn of a new day has certainly broken, and the "New Navy" is a surety in the not distant future. To that future they turn with high resolve that "the Republic shall suffer no detriment."

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

A TYPICAL civilian soldier has passed away with the death of General Logan—a strong, sincere, straightforward man, an officer of splendid courage, unflaging energy and sound judgment in emergencies. In no sense a strategist, he was yet an admirable executive officer. Like many another born-soldier, he could criticize shortcomings, on occasions, but fortunate was that Army commander who had Logan under him as a leader of troops. His bearing on the battlefield was brilliant; and few were the corps commanders, volunteer or professional, who fought so many battles with so few mistakes. This characteristic deserves the more to be dwelt upon, because the qualities which Logan brought to the field are often considered to be less those of discretion and tactical skill than those of dash, personal gallantry and popular leadership.

Apart from his manly character and candid, direct ways, which inspired confidence in his followers, one secret of Logan's success as a soldier was his welcoming of every opportunity to fight, without a minute balancing of the odds and chances, and as a privilege, too, not as a disagreeable duty. This aggressive, combative spirit distinguished all those officers who stood highest in esteem at the end of the war. It was an advantage for Logan that he was not like some less fortunate officers of equal personal bravery, thrust at once from civil life upon the command of a corps or an army, but was advanced by gradations that allowed him to reap the full benefit of experience in subordinate commands. Indeed, he had been a private and soon after a lieutenant of Illinois volunteers even in the Mexican war. His father was an Irish physician, who had emigrated to Illinois in 1821, five years before the General's birth; and with the proverbial combativeness of his race, the son enlisted for the war with Mexico at the age of twenty. Adopting the law as his profession, his sterling qualities at once carried him to the front in politics, so that he was a member of the Illinois Legislature at the age of twenty-five, a Buchanan Presidential elector at twenty-eight, and a Douglas Democrat, serving his second term in Congress in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. "If he had been a copperhead," General Grant once said, "he could have thrown obstructions in the way of raising troops in Southern Illinois that could hardly be estimated. Instead of which he was prompt, unflinching and fearless on our side from the start"; and General Grant adds: "He was one of the bravest and most useful officers in the Union Army."

Logan, then, after being a soldier in the Mexican War, was a volunteer with a musket at the first Bull Run, the colonel of an Illinois regiment under Grant at Belmont, where he had a horse shot under him, a colonel still at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, in which last engagement he was severely wounded, and only after this experience was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. How from this time forward he passed through the campaigns of Grant and Sherman at the West, refusing the call of his constituents to send him back to Congress, and rising from the command of a bri-

gade to that of a division and a corps, and temporarily, after the death of McPherson, to the command of the Army of the Tennessee during the battle at Peach Tree Creek, we need not recount. It is certain that he proved himself perfectly competent for all the work put upon him throughout the war.

Of his political career as Senator from Illinois up to the time of his death, and as a candidate for Vice-President in 1884, we need not speak; but we cannot refrain from recalling the remembrance of the characteristic, manly way in which he took his defeat. It has well been said of him that he was upon the whole the greatest political force in the Northwest—a power which never could have been his without traits which the body of the American people heartily admire. In his unwavering ambition, which did not stop short of the Presidency itself, he had the constant support of his wife, a woman of extraordinary tact, nerve and ability, who had been his guiding genius from the very beginning of his public career.

The gratuitous calling in question of Logan's loyalty to the Union, adopted by some of his bitter opponents, was a hard thrust at this gallant soldier, and an unmerited one. With that intensity of energy and conviction and frankness of utterance that always marked him, he had announced before the war that he was willing to execute the laws on the statute-book, even though he might personally have to aid in returning fugitive slaves. But when the line was drawn between the defenders and the destroyers of the Government, he instantly took his stand with the former, and went to their head as a leader against his old political allies of the South. "I am for the country every time" was his sufficient explanation of his course. Beginning his military career as a private soldier in the Mexican war, he closed it as a major general commanding an army, the Army of the Tennessee. Certainly no other citizen soldier called to the management of an entire army surpassed him in uniform military ability and success. Honest, faithful to his friends, loyal to his country, a good soldier, an indomitably resolute man, he dies with an enviable record of duty done, and with enviable tributes alike from friends and opponents to his untarnished integrity.

COURTS MARTIAL.

We are inclined to agree with Captain J. G. BALANCE, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, that "there has been an improvement during the past year in the manner in which court martial proceedings are prepared," and we fully agree with him that there "is still room for more improvement." In order to give as full publicity as possible to the comments of Department Commanders on court martial trials, we have for some time past, from week to week, given space to them especially for the information and guidance of those who may not have an opportunity to read all the court martial orders issued. The trouble is that court martial duty is so frequent that it becomes to an extent perfunctory on the part of the members, unless in important cases.

If the Judge Advocate of the court is competent, the record is likely to be free from irregularities and flaws. If he is not, and proper supervision is not exercised over him, then justice is apt to be defeated by the perpetration of fatal defects. The adoption of a more uniform system as to preparation of charges, extent of punishment, etc., would go far to remedy this evil, and it is believed the Army as a whole earnestly desire the speedy introduction of such a system.

Captain BALLANCE further says: "The present Articles of War are very badly arranged as a criminal code and as a code of procedure. Some of the provisions are obsolete, and others are entirely out of place, and relate to administrative duties which should appear in the Army Regulations." Who can dispute the proposition? We are glad to note that the officer from whose report the above quotations are made coincides with us in the view expressed several weeks ago in connection with certain court martial cases in the Department of the Missouri, that a great benefit would accrue to the cause of military justice if legislation could be procured authorizing a new trial in cases where the reviewing authority has found it necessary to disapprove the proceedings of a court martial for some

fatal irregularity in the proceedings, which cannot be remedied by reconvening the court.

Soldiers are not expected to be expert lawyers; indeed, there is a prejudice in the Army against too much law as applied to military offences. So much the more need, therefore, of a code and of a system which will insure strict justice and at the same time simplify the methods of procedure so that the chances of committing errors in form and in substance will be reduced to the minimum, and guilty men not escape by reason of technicalities which are just so many pitfalls for the unwary.

THE Secretary of War has informed the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that it is his desire to have the four year detail rule, which is now supposed to govern in all staff detail, applied, as far as practicable, to the officers of the Signal Corps. This action was prompted through the appeal made by the friends of 2d Lieut. Wm. A. GLASSFORD, to obtain a revocation of the recent order assigning him to duty in Arizona. This request was made on the ground that said GLASSFORD had received more than his full share of changes in stations during the past few years. The Secretary evidently thought so, too, to judge from his instructions to the Chief Signal Officer.

WE have for some time had before us a table of statistics concerning the graduates of the Military Academy, from which it appears that one-half the total number are living, so far as known, sixty-two being unaccounted for. Of the dead 204 were killed in battle, viz.: fourteen of the class of 1841; thirteen of 1861; twelve of '54; eight of '46; seven of '37, '44, and '56; six of '36, '53, '58, and '60; five of '34 and '50; four of 1811, '26, '33, '38, '40, '42, '43, '45, '47, '51, '57, and '60; three of 1812, '24, '30, '35, '39, and '67; two of 1808, '17, '22, '48, '49, '55, '69, '70, '71, and '75; one of 1806, '14, '15, '18, '20, '27, '28, '29, '37, '52, '62, '63, '68, '72, '74, and '76. None of the classes previous to 1820 are living, but two of that class and two of the class of 1822; none of 1821 or 1824; five of 1823 and 1830, and but one of 1825. The number living of the several classes since then are as follows: 1826, '27, '28, four each; 1831, '34, '44, seven each; 1840, eight; 1833, '36, '39, '48, nine each; 1833, ten; 1839, '37, eleven each; 1832, '59, twelve each; 1841, '61, thirteen each; 1858, '63, fourteen each; '35, '43, '45, fifteen each; '51, '64, seventeen each; '50, '54, eighteen each; '49, '55, '57, nineteen each; '42, '47, '60, twenty each; 1862, twenty-one; 1859, twenty-two; '52, twenty-three; '46, twenty-five; May, '61, twenty-seven; '53, twenty-nine; '68, thirty-one; '69, thirty-four; '71, thirty-five; '73, '75, '82, '84, each thirty-seven; '74, thirty-eight; '78, '85, thirty-nine; '85, '88, forty-two; '76, forty-six; '70, forty-nine; '67, '72, '80, '83, fifty-one; '81, fifty-two; '79, sixty-two; '77, sixty-nine; and death has not yet broken the ranks of the seventy-seven of 1838, all of whom are still in the Service.

The earliest class represented in the Service is that of 1823, of which there are two members, as well as the same number of '29, '31, '36, '37, '38. There is none of the classes of 1824 and 1844, and but one each of '25, '26, '27, '28, '30, '34; three of '33 and four of '40 and '48; five of '41 and '58; six of '39, '42, and '43; seven of '45 and '59; eight of '50 and '57; nine of June '61; ten of '51; eleven of '55; twelve of '46, '53, '54, and '63; thirteen of '47, '49, and '60; fourteen of May '61 and '64; seventeen of '56 and '62; twenty-one of '66 and '69; twenty-four of '68, twenty-nine of '65 and '71; thirty-two of '74 and '75; thirty-three of '67 and '41; thirty-four of '43; thirty-six of '70; thirty-seven of '82 and '84; thirty-eight of '85; thirty-nine of '76; forty of '72; forty-six of '80; forty-seven of '81; fifty-one of '83; fifty-six of '79, and fifty-eight of '77.

Of 3,173 graduates 1,538 are living, 1,141 of whom are in the Service, 1,319 have died of diseases and 204 have been killed in battle. This shows fifty per cent. of the entire number of graduates of whom seventy-four per cent. are in the Service. Of the dead about thirteen and one-half per cent. (204), were killed in battle or are known to have died of wounds received in action. There were no classes in 1810 and 1816 and two classes in 1811. These were the figures on Dec. 8 as compiled by the Secretary of the Association of Graduates, and as they appear in a Register of Graduates, which has been published by Lieut. Chas. Braden, West Point, in a pamphlet also containing Reminiscences of West Point by Miss Berard, daughter of the late Prof. Claudius Berard. This pamphlet will be sent to any address for one dollar a copy.

The last Board of Visitors to the Academy in their annual report show that from 1872 to 1885, inclusive, there were 685 graduates, a yearly average of 49; the vacancies provided for them by Army casualties were 850, an average of 61, or a yearly average of 12 vacancies in excess of the graduates.

In this era of new ships and trial trips our naval officers will find much to sympathize with in the description given by the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the miseries endured by the officers of Her Majesty's navy who are obliged to take part in a "full-speed trial." Catastrophes of one sort or another are the natural accompaniment of this forcing of the gait of new naval vessels. Some tube will burst as a matter of course, or, at the least, "priming" will occur once or twice during the few hours' trial. And if, by good luck, the chief engineer is able to report at the end of the time to the captain, "Steam trial all over, sir, everything satisfactory," the captain seems quite surprised, as well as much relieved in his mind, and feels it to be a matter of special congratulation. He retires to his cabin, washes the smuts off his face and out of his beard, cleans the filth from his hands, puts on a clean shirt, and eats his dinner with a thankful heart. Moreover, the result of these trials is generally so eminently unsatisfactory, the speed attained being less and less at every consecutive attempt; and even if nothing goes wrong at the time, and priming is not conspicuous, yet the after-effects are almost always serious in one way or another. As a general rule, the engines have to be stopped the next day for several hours, whilst joints and screws are being tightened, tubes swept, and the machinery oiled and cleaned; so that, in making a long passage, what is gained in speed on the first day is more than lost on the second. The gradual diminution of knots per hour is often pooh-poohed by the chief engineer on the plea that "more horse-power has been developed;" but though this may be a satisfactory fact to him and to his staff, it does not establish it. The *Gazette* does not mention it, but in this country, if not in England, trial by newspaper follows hard after, and, in this case, it is not the ship but its officers, its designers and constructors who are its subjects, including the Department which is responsible for them, and the political party to which its head belongs. This condition of affairs here described is contrasted with that on large ocean mail steamers, which "may be said to be always undergoing 'full-speed trials,' frequently employing their highest rate of speed for days together, and this without any priming or breakdown of any kind, and maintaining this high rate of tension and pressure with respect to their machinery and engines month after month and year after year." The *Gazette* does not undertake to account for the difference, but it ventures to suggest that the matter is one that requires looking into, for "the nation will not be satisfied till a man-of-war can be proved capable of producing a respectable rate of speed, and of keeping it up for at least a week without accident or collapse."

In the current number of "Harper's Magazine," Sir E. J. Reed discourses interestingly and intelligently of the "Navies of the Continent," giving No. 1 of a series of two papers which will prove of permanent interest to all English speaking Navy men. This first paper is devoted to the Navy of France, but contains many comparisons with the English naval strength, and it will be a matter of surprise to many of our readers to learn how strong the French Republic is in her Navy, and how rapidly that strength is being augmented. In the single item of torpedo boats, the comparison is not altogether favorable to England, for Sir Edward assures his readers that at the present time his government have 79 completed and 51 building, while the French have 68 completed and 60 building. The paper is fully illustrated and shows much research.

THE papers in the case of Frank Humphreys, the civilian candidate for a second lieutenancy in the Army, who some weeks ago appeared before an examining board convened for the purpose at Boise Barracks, Idaho, have been in the hands of the Secretary of War for some days. He is understood to have passed a very creditable examination. In view of the protests made by some of the West Point cadets it is not likely, however, that he will be appointed for the present. The purpose seems to be to delay his appointment until it is seen how the vacancies are holding out for the graduates in June next.

No provision is made in the Army Appropriation bill, as passed by the House, for extra duty pay to enlisted men serving as nurses and cooks at hospitals. The Paymaster-General has noticed the omission and will submit an estimate for the purpose to the Senate Appropriation Committee after the holidays. An effort will also be made to secure a deficiency appropriation to cover the payments for this purpose for the current year, the item having been omitted through a mistake in the last Appropriation bill.

THE South Boston Iron Works were the only bidders for the manufacture of the 12-inch breech-loading mortar, for which advertisements were invited by the Ordnance Department of the Army on Dec.

18. Their bid of \$3,800 will be accepted, and they will be directed to commence work immediately. The construction of the mortar was decided upon for the purpose of determining by careful and extensive trial the relative merits in regard to accuracy of fire of the muzzle-loading and breech-loading mortars. As to endurance the muzzle-loading mortar met expectations, but the Ordnance Department has never been satisfied with the results as to accuracy, and the common belief is that such result can only be obtained with the breech-loading type.

MESRS. WM. S. KIMBALL AND CO., of Rochester, N. Y., send us their usual holiday greeting in the shape of various tasty packages of the fragrant cigarettes and smoking mixtures with which their reputation has been so long associated. Though they deal in that most unsubstantial of all products—smoke—the result to themselves is certainly most substantial. Their "Peerless Tobacco Works," representing a large investment, which they may regard with complacency as a public testimonial to the marked success of their efforts to popularize the weed which Spenser in his "Faerie Queen" apostrophized as "divine tobacco;" for which Charles Lamb declared he "would do anything but die," and which Cowper denounced as the

Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys,
Unfriendly to society's chief joys,
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours
The sex whose presence civilizes ours.

ERNEST SCHILLING, the car conductor, who gained notoriety by his marriage with Victoria Morosini, is variously reported as being now a marine at the New York Navy-yard under the name of Henry James Gallogley, and again as not being a marine but still a car conductor. The latter statement appears to be correct. A *Sun* newsgatherer reports him as saying: "I can't understand why the newspapers don't leave me alone." "I am still at work on the Sixth Avenue cars as a conductor. I never knew anybody named Gallogley, and if I had the money I would sue the paper that has printed all these lies about me. I assure you I would rather go to State prison than join the Navy. I have not heard from my wife since she left me, and am not trying to find out anything about her. All I ask is to be let alone."

MR. M. N. FORNEY, 23 Murray street, New York City, has now become the owner and editor of "The American Railroad Journal," established in 1832, and has made arrangements for the purchase of "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," on the completion of its current volume at the end of 1886. The two publications will then be consolidated with the title of "The Railroad and Engineering Journal," and will be an illustrated monthly publication, having more the character of a magazine than of a trade journal. The subscription price will be \$3.00 per year, or ten copies for \$25.00

THE legislature of Bolivia has recently enacted that "No officer, from the rank of sub-lieutenant to captain, will be allowed to marry unless he can prove that the lady with whom he wishes to marry possesses a dowry of at least \$4,000." "This," says the *Panama Star and Herald*, "seems a new order of procedure. Bolivian legislators express a poor opinion of their officers in thus coolly throwing the onus of support on the weaker sex. 'Fortune-hunters' are despised in most countries, but here we find that in a republic all the subalterns are compelled to become fortune-hunters or remain single. Legislators in Bolivia want the women to support the warriors."

WE have an idea, says the *San Francisco Report*, a paper by no means given to overpraise where Service matters are concerned, that Mr. Whitney will go into history as the first Secretary of the Navy, in twenty-five years, to make an earnest endeavor to introduce business methods into the Navy Department, to insist that the public should be at least nearly as well served by its agents as a private firm is, and to hold that the terms of a contract should be complied with, on pain of rejection of the goods.

VETERANS of the U. S. Navy who served from 1861 to 1865 are invited to attend a meeting at 10 A. M., January 12, in the assembly room of the Farragut Veteran Association, No. 189 Bowery, New York City, to form a National Association of Naval Veterans. Delegates will be present from the Naval Veteran Association of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Connecticut.

THE customary orders have been prepared at the War and Navy Departments directing Army and Navy officers in Washington to assemble in full uniform at the respective departments at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday to attend the President's reception in a body.

THE San Francisco Post says: "It has been said so long that nobody dared to dispute it that 'Old men for counsel and young men for war' was the right way to mix it. But the current report from the Army is to the effect that most of the sickness among the troops is of men under thirty. The soldiers over that age stand the hardships of peace in the barracks with unflinching courage, while the youngsters are howling in the hospital."

It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to appoint at the Washington Navy-yard, by Feb. 1, a Superintendent of the new Gun Manufactory at the Yard; and he desires publicity to be given to the fact and applications to be sent to him before Jan. 15, stating the qualifications of the person making application. The matter of salary has been left open to secure services of a proper person.

THE bill for the increase of pay to Hospital Stewards, as recommended by the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in his annual report, will be greatly aided by the action of the pharmaceutical associations, colleges, etc., who have signed a memorial praying for the increase.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. is to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 3. Details: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. John R. Brinkley, and George W. Crabb, 5th Art.; Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Selden A. Day; 1st Lieut. Granger Adams; William W. Galbraith, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 215, Div. A., Dec. 30.)

A G. C. M. is to meet at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Jan. 7, for the trial of Sergt. William W. Thomas, Signal Corps. Details: Col. Romeo B. Ayres, 2d Art.; Major Passmore Middletown, Surg.; Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, George Mitchell, 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Kilbourne, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Edward H. Catlin, 2d Lieuts. John Conklin, Jr., Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, and 1st Lieut. Ell D. Hoyle, Adjutant, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 215, Div. A., Dec. 30.)

Leave for one day is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, New York City. (S. O. 215, Div. A., Dec. 30.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gen. H. J. Hunt completes his series of valuable and interesting articles on Gettysburg in the *Century* for January with an account of the third day; Gen. E. P. Alexander follows it with an account of Pickett's Charge and Artillery Fighting at Gettysburg. In the Memoranda of the Civil War, Col. Jas. F. Huntington replies to General Pleasanton, and H. M. M. Richards writes about "The Reserve at Antietam."—Citizens of Gettysburg in the battle. A portrait of Geo. Bancroft opens the number, and an excellent sketch of him accompanies it. The Life of Lincoln is continued; Lieut. C. E. S. Wood describes an Indian Horse Race. The other articles are "French Sculptors"; "Comets and Meteors," by Prof. Langley; "Fencing and the New York Fencers"; "Relative Strength and Weakness of Nations," the first of a series by Edw. Atkinson; fiction by Geo. W. Cable, Frank R. Stockton, Jas. B. Kenyon and Richard Malcolm Johnston. C. S. Perceval asks the strange question "Shall Young Men go to Vassar?" We should say that they are certain to go, if there are young ladies there, unless the rules forbid; and a healthy bulldog is kept upon the premises to enforce them.

Mr. J. Thomas Scharf, of Baltimore, author of the "History of Maryland," "History of Baltimore," and "History of Philadelphia," a member of the Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and other historical societies, and an officer in the Confederate Navy, will soon have ready "The History of the Confederate States Navy," from the laying of its first keel to the sinking of its last vessel, showing its struggle with the great Navy of the United States, the engagements fought in the rivers and harbors of the South and upon the high seas, as well as giving an account of the blockade running and the assistance it gave the Confederate Government and people; the first fight of ironclads, the use of torpedoes and other striking incidents of the war.

In the January number of the "Southern Bivouac," Judge Hines, in his story, "The Northwestern Conspiracy," tells of a visit of Judge Black to Mr. Thompson, in Canada, made at the suggestion of Mr. Stanton, who expressed serious uneasiness at the widespread dissatisfaction in the North, and who anticipated the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in 1864. This article will contain an important letter from Mr. Thompson to Mason and Slidell, written after the conference with Judge Black, which gives a full review of the situation at that time. James W. A. Wright in this number gives the story, from the Confederate standpoint, of Bragg's campaign around Chattanooga.

The January "Magazine of American History" has among other contributions an interesting article entitled "A Curious Chapter in Vermont's History," by J. L. Payne, who illustrates from the old records at Ottawa the secret negotiations which came near making Vermont a British Province. Major Bundy pays a just and appreciative "Tribute to Chester A. Arthur," accompanied by a portrait of our late ex-President as the frontispiece to the magazine, and Hon. John W. Johnston contributes an article on "The First American Rebel."

We are in receipt of a handsome volume just published at St. Petersburg entitled, "Emploi des Mitrailleuses et Canons à Tir Rapide, dans les Armées de Terre et dans la Mer." Par Gustaf Ross. It is a résumé of the opinions of various military authorities on the subject, one chapter giving the opinion of Lieut. General Brailmont on the use of rapid fire of machine guns, of which there are twenty-four varieties against four in 1860.

Admiral Semmes's "Service Afloat; or, the Career of the Confederate Cruisers *Sumter* and *Alabama* During the American Civil War," is shortly to be published in London by Sampson, Low and Co. It will be illustrated by steel plates and chromo-tinted engravings.

The *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) has replaced that excellently conducted journal, the *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officers*.

THE French papers announce that Capt. Lorard is building a gun at Bourges 11½ metres long, which fires a projectile of 800 kilogrammes, and which has, or will have, a range of 26 kilometres.

A Court-martial has been summoned in France to try Lieut.-Col. Revenger for desertion. It appears that the gallant officer recently took to gambling, and being unable to pay up, absconded.

MICHAEL AND LEE.

THE most recent of literary controversies is that concerning the use made of the manuscripts of Carlyle by his friend, Froude, in the exercise of the discretion intrusted to him as the literary executor of the great essayist. It has been contended, and with reason it would seem, that Froude should have withheld from publication documents which exposed Carlyle from a point of view seriously lessening the esteem in which he was held. If, as his critics contend, Froude's perusal of Carlyle's manuscripts made him familiar with the littleness from which greatness is never wholly free, he should have dealt with it in the reverent spirit that actuated the sons of Noah, when, with faces averted, they covered the nakedness of their father. A similar criticism might well be applied to the part taken by Mr. Wm. C. Prime in the publication of the memoirs of Gen. McClellan.* It may be urged on his behalf that as this is mainly McClellan's own story, less discretion was allowed him than in the case of the historian, Froude; but, certainly, Mr. Prime might have spared us the political philippic with which he has prefaced the volume in the guise of a biographical sketch. There was an aspect in which the soldier who organized and first commanded the Army of the Potomac could well have been presented that would have won the approval and the sympathy of all who are identified with his military history. The judgment upon the controversies in which he bore so conspicuous a part is made up, and is not to be altered by an ex parte statement as to their merits. All may well agree as to the great abilities of McClellan as an organizer, and as to the inestimable service which he rendered his country, not only by his direct military achievement, but the part he bore in the development of that Army from whose labors others were destined to reap the fruits of victory and its rewards. McClellan's name is associated in the memories of thousands with the enthusiasm of their youth, and in their calmer years of reflection and retrospect they are as ready as ever to accord to him a meed of praise, as high as his most ardent friends might ask, for unquestioned abilities as a soldier and noble qualities as a man. They do not forget that it was he who with clear vision was among the first to comprehend the magnitude of the contest upon which he entered in 1861, and the first to insist upon the preparation that was alone adequate to meet it. The pages of McClellan's Memoirs in which this is set forth will be read with universal interest and unalloyed approval.

But there are thousands of those who served with McClellan, and who count themselves among his truest friends, who are not prepared to accept his judgments, or those of his literary executor, upon those who differed from him. In these differences all do not find the proof which some see of a malign influence pursuing McClellan to the death. Among those against whom he was arrayed were men as earnest, as patriotic, as devoted to the cause for which he fought, and who walked as conscientiously as he, by the lights which were given them. The contest was one which involved other problems than the strictly military one, and those to whom these were committed were in the best position to judge as to their proper solution, and to them, and to them alone, this judgment had been committed under our Constitution and laws. That our civil rulers were exasperatingly ignorant of the military questions which McClellan understood so thoroughly there can be no doubt. But that is inevitable under a system of government which subordinates the military to the civil control. It was so in the Revolution; so during our contest with Mexico; so during the Civil War, and it would be found none the less so to-day. It is one of the conditions to which our soldiers must of necessity adapt themselves. Nor is it to be forgotten that the civilian critics and opponents of McClellan found abundant support for their opinions in the views of those trained in the same school of war as himself, and that the Army and West Point were as much responsible for the difficulties against which he contended as were Lincoln or Stanton or Chase. Having these facts in view, and in the interests of domestic harmony, it were wiser to have relegated old controversies to the past, so far as this could be done, and to have presented McClellan in a light which would have attracted the admiring gaze of all who love their country and are ready to recognize service rendered. We grant that the manuscript left by General McClellan did not render it altogether possible, but much might have been done by one who not only recognized the real merits of this fine soldier, but who was in sympathy with the spirit which prompted the speech by Mr. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., which has so recently won universal approval at the South as well as in the North. In his remarks at the dinner of the New England Society in New York, Dec. 22, Mr. Grady said:

Great types like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists (the Puritan and Cavalier) from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow-perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this Republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and, in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost. He was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American and that in his homely form were gathered the vast and thrilling forces of this ideal Government—charging it with such tremendous meaning, and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamous, aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from the cradle to human liberty.

We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation your history was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human liberty, against which the arms of man cannot prevail, while those of our statesmen who made slavery the corner-stone of the Confederacy doomed us to defeat, committing us to a cause that reason would not defend or the sword maintain in the sight of advancing civilization.

The South found her jewels in a toad's head. The shackles that had held her in narrow limitations fell forever when the shackles of the negro slave were broken. I want to say to Gen. Sherman—who is considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the

bricks and mortar of our houses and have built therein not one single ignoble prejudice or memory.

It is too late to question this judgment, and it is unfortunate for the memory of McClellan that he should be suffered to go down to history as arrayed against it. We enter our protest against this as one who loved McClellan, and in whom anything that presents him in an unpleasant light awakens a sentiment of pain and regret. Controversies that belong to the war should have been suffered to end with the war, and from its memories we should gather for preservation only what is pleasant and of good report.

To McClellan's *Harrison's Landing* letter, the editor of his memoirs adds a footnote in which he says:

Mr. Chase, with startling innocence of mind, avows that on July 22 he urged Mr. Lincoln to remove McClellan on the ground "that I did not regard Gen. McClellan as loyal to the administration, although I did not question his general loyalty to the country." This is the confession of a motive in the conduct of a great war which is universally regarded as infamous.

For the benefit of young officers who give McClellan so high a place among those to whom they look for exemplars, perhaps Mr. Prime will instruct them as to how they may distinguish between loyalty to the country in time of war—or in time of peace for that matter—and loyalty to the administration which represents it to them. We dwell upon this, for right here, as it seems to us, arises the fatal fallacy which pervades this book, and which we should be sorry to see accepted upon the authority of McClellan's great name. The one paramount issue at the time McClellan was in command was loyalty to the Administration whose inauguration into office had led to the secession of the Southern States, and the resignation of the Southern soldiers against whom he was arrayed in battle. There could be no shading off of differences between loyalty and disloyalty; no reservations in the full acceptance of the authority which was placed over us. This is a fact that we cannot too earnestly impress upon our younger officers, whose connection with that time is through the lessons they may draw from the example of those who took part in its stirring events.

How much pleasanter a volume might have been made of the memoirs of General McClellan is shown by the companion volume of *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee* which we received at the same time with it and which, as we turn to it, makes us regret the more that McClellan's manuscript could not have been entrusted to some one besides a gentleman who, whatever his other qualifications, had the disadvantage of being trained in the school of partisan editorship. Whatever controversies Lee may have had, there is little trace of them to be found in the volume edited by Lee's old staff officer, Gen. A. L. Long. In spite of the fact that he is disabled by blindness, Gen. Long has been able to give us a most entertaining volume and one distinguished by its good feeling and excellent sense shown in what is left unsaid, quite as much as by what is said. Is not the fact that Lee escaped controversy so far as he did to be explained rather by a difference of character than by a difference of circumstances? The narratives of G. W. Smith, Beauregard, Johnston, and others, give abundant proof that bitterness of feeling and personal controversies were not unknown to the Confederate Army. Beauregard, for example, brings against the administration of Davis complaints very similar to those directed against Mr. Lincoln, and yet Davis was a soldier by training. The first Confederate Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, resigned in 1862, because his chief refused to put into camps of instruction for the campaign of 1862 the large number of troops upon which his Secretary insisted. "The administration failed," says Beauregard, "to discover the true policy, or had not the capacity and energy to carry it out." He charges that the overthrow of the Confederacy was due not alone to Northern prowess, "but, concurring with these, want of sagacity, inefficiency, improvidence and narrow-mindedness on the part of the Confederate Administration; egotism and illiberality, culpable loss of time and of opportunities." Are not these the complaints that are urged against Mr. Lincoln and his administration?

Charges of disloyalty which include his chosen advisers must include Lincoln, for it is impossible to separate him and the men who had his confidence, who spoke and acted in his name and by his direction, and who represented his authority. We well remember the opinion of the "Abolition Administration" of Lincoln that was so generally held in the camps of 1862. Is that the opinion of to-day—is it to be the judgment of history? Is there not a larger truth than the one which is involved in these personal criticisms, and is not it wise to seek for it and present it, instead of perpetuating the memory of embittered controversies? This is the day when the editor of a prominent journal, the *Philadelphia Times*, bears this testimony:

During regular winter journeys through the South by the editor of this journal for half-a-dozen years past, the name of Abraham Lincoln was often mentioned by prominent Southerners, and always in terms of affection. Jefferson Davis spoke of Lincoln with a measure of respect that is akin to reverence. In North Carolina the Legislature unanimously requested the writer hereof, by joint resolution, to deliver an address on Abraham Lincoln. Governor Jarvis presided, and was heartily applauded in his introductory eulogy upon Lincoln that surpassed even the generous tribute of Mr. Grady in New York. In Nashville the same request was made by the Legislature, and an Illinois or Massachusetts audience could not have responded more heartily to words of eulogy upon Lincoln.

The time has gone by when Lincoln can be accused of indulging in "paltry tactics" and of having so acted towards McClellan "as to make the matter as offensive as possible." Such utterances are to be excused in a period of misunderstanding and misconception, but it is time they were forgotten. It is

*Memoirs of General Robert E. Lee: his military and personal history, embracing a large amount of information hitherto unpublished, by A. L. Long, formerly military secretary to General Lee, afterwards Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; together with incidents relating to his private life subsequent to the war. Collected and edited with the assistance of Marcus J. Wright, formerly Brigadier-General, Army of the Tennessee, and agent of the United States for the collection of Confederate Records. Illustrated. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore: J. M. Stoddard and Co.

only just to Mr. Lincoln and his advisers to say that the opinion they entertained that McClellan was "constitutionally slow," was that also entertained at the headquarters of Lee. His biographer and confidential staff officer says:

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the military capacity of McClellan, and he has been both unduly praised and censured by his friends and foes. That his slowness and caution were elements on which the opposing general might safely count must be admitted, but that he had a high degree of military ability cannot be denied. His skill in planning movements was certainly admirable, but their effect was in more than one instance lost by overslowness in their execution. In this connection it will be of interest to give General Lee's own opinion concerning McClellan's ability, as related by a relative of the general, who had it from her father, an old gentleman of eighty years: "One thing I remember hearing him say. He asked General Lee which, in his opinion was the ablest of the Union generals; to which the latter answered, bringing his hand down on the table with an emphatic energy, 'McClellan, by all odds!'" This opinion, however, could not have referred to his skill as a tactician, as it is unquestionable that Lee availed himself of McClellan's over-caution and essayed perilous movements which he could not have safely ventured in the presence of a more active opponent.

In another place he says "the strength of the Confederate force was always greatly overestimated by McClellan, and his frequent and urgent calls for reinforcement exposed his want of confidence in his own strength." At the period to which this refers, June 25, 1862, McClellan estimated Lee's strength at 180,000. It actually amounted, Gen. Long tells us, to a little more than 81,000. This discrepancy is important, for it is to be remembered that the action of the Washington authorities, of which so much complaint is made and on which so much criticism is founded, was based upon the assumption that McClellan exaggerated the difficulties with which he had to contend. No mention of McClellan's strength at this period is made in his Memoirs, but the official return for Jan. 20, 1862, gives an aggregate of 156,838, with 109,984 present for duty. Yet the reports of McClellan at that time show that he acted throughout on the assumption that the force of the enemy, actually 81,000, was at least double his own 109,984. Is it fair at this date to base criticism on any such assumption as this? McClellan says, "either through ignorance, or to injure me by exaggerating the force at my disposal, often the 'total present,' often the 'aggregate present and absent,' was given, by those occupying official positions, as the effective strength of the Army of the Potomac." But he cites as an example the fact that on July 10, 1862, after the Seven Days' Battle, his total present for duty was 89,542, or nearly ten thousand more than Lee had at the commencement of that series of engagements, while the aggregate present and absent was 144,886. Of the events following the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac, Lee's biographer says:

The short and disastrous campaign of Pope affords a striking commentary on the timid policy that characterized the Federal Government in its prosecution of the war, as had been previously illustrated by the injudicious interference of Mr. Lincoln with military operations in the field, and his obvious want of confidence in Gen. McClellan. This was manifested by withholding from him McDowell's corps of 40,000 men, whose co-operation was calculated on in the advance upon Richmond, and subsequently by allowing his fears for the safety of Washington to neutralize a powerful force in the valley of Virginia, which might have, by timely co-operation, given a different turn to the Richmond campaign. Besides executive interference, military operations were further embarrassed by the introduction of an inquisitorial tribunal known as the "Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War."

It was through this engine of mischief that the popular curiosity of the North was teased with news from the seat of war, by which feuds were bred in the Army, and which became the source from which the Confederates were supplied with the most important information, thus paving the way for those disastrous blows which fell upon the Federal arms. . . . Pope's chastisement should also serve to admonish the future military tyro to mask his ignorance by curbing his arrogance when thrown by a credulous government into a position far beyond his capacity. . . . Having learned through the newspapers and other sources that there was a conflict of opinion between Gen. McClellan and Mr. Lincoln in regard to future operations, and knowing the Federal President's anxiety concerning the safety of his capital Lee rightly concluded that any movement in that direction would cause McClellan's opinion to be overruled and the Army of the Potomac to be withdrawn from the James for the defence of Washington.

Gen. McClellan needs no special pleading in his behalf. Setting aside what we have found to criticize, his Memoirs contain abundant proof of his ability as a soldier, and of the truth of what he says in his preface:

I only served my country in its darkest hour; and others, who during their lifetimes have been more famed than myself, would probably have done no better, under the circumstances which surrounded me, when twice at least, I saved the Capital, once created and once reorganized a great army.

Mr. Prime says:

He made Washington secure, he created the Army of the Potomac, he gathered the vast material for a war; called to the chief command, he brought order out of chaos in all the armies; he organized the first and only plan for the war in all the country; he sent successful expeditions with detailed orders, to North Carolina, New Orleans and elsewhere, in pursuance of his comprehensive scheme, in which concerted action everywhere was to be in direct relation to the chief act—the taking of Richmond.

General McClellan says that it was a great mistake to suppose that he had the cordial support of Gen. Scott; the contrary was the case. Of other officers he says: "Sumner was a very valuable man, and his soldierly example was of the highest value to a new army." Stone "was a most charming and amiable gentleman—honest, brave, a good soldier, though occasionally carried away by his chivalrous ideas." Richardson "was an officer of the old army, bull-headed, brave, a good disciplinarian." Couch "was an honest, faithful, and valorous man, a brave, modest and valuable officer." Fitz John Porter, "take him for all in all, was probably the best general officer I had under me; he had excellent ability, sound judgment, and all the instincts of a soldier." Sedgwick "was one of the best and most modest soldiers we had; he was thoroughly unselfish, honest, and true as steel." Hancock "was a man of the most chivalrous courage, and of a superb presence, especially in action; he had a wonderfully quick and correct eye for ground and for handling troops; his judgment was good, and it would be difficult to find a better corps commander." John Reynolds "was a splendid soldier, and performed admirably every duty assigned to him; constantly improving, he was, when killed at Gettysburg, with Meade and Sedgwick, the best officer then with the Army of the Potomac; he was remarkably brave and intelligent, an honest, true

gentleman." Meade "was an excellent officer, cool, brave and intelligent; he always did his duty admirably, and was an honest man. As commander of an army, he was far superior to either Hooker or Burnside."

Hunt's merits consisted not only in organizing his command to the best advantage, but in using it on the field of battle with the utmost skill and power. The services of this most distinguished officer in organizing and refitting the batteries prior to and after Antietam, his gallant and skilful conduct on that field, at Malvern and in fact during the whole Peninsula campaign, merit the highest encomiums in my power to bestow. General Hunt retained the position of Chief of Artillery until the close of the war. I regarded him as the best living commander of field artillery. He was a man of the utmost coolness in danger, thoroughly versed in his profession, an admirable organizer, a soldier of a very high order. As I write this (July, 1882) Hunt is likely to be retired as a colonel—a man whose services in any other army would have been rewarded by titles, high rank and ample pension. He is one of the most marked instances within my knowledge of the highest merit and services passed over unacknowledged and unrewarded. Franklin Buell was one of the best officers I had; very powerful. He was a man not only of excellent judgment, but of a remarkably high order of intellectual ability. He was often badly treated, and seldom received the credit he deserved. His moral character was of the highest, and he was in all respects an admirable corps commander; more than that, he would have commanded an army well. The only reason why I did not send him to relieve Sherman, instead of Buell, was that I could not spare such a man from the Army of the Potomac.

Cordial testimony is borne to the merits of McClellan's staff officers. Van Velt and Ingalls, Seth Williams, Surgs. Tripler and Letterman, Col. H. H. Clarke, Col. Kingsbury and others, including the personal aides, of one of whom he says:

Should the Comte de Paris ever reach the throne of France—as is more than probable—I am sure that he will prove to be a wise, honest and firm constitutional king, and that the honor and prosperity of France will be safer in his hands and those of his soldierly family than for many years past.

Naturally Gen. Barnard is not included in this praise, and we are told of Col. Duane, to whom high praise is given, that had he been chief engineer before Yorktown, operations would have progressed much more rapidly. Of Halleck McClellan says:

Of all men whom I have encountered in high position, Halleck was the most hopelessly stupid. It was more difficult to get an idea through his head than can be conceived by any one who never made the attempt. I do not think he ever had a correct military idea from beginning to end.

Turning to Lee's memoirs we find some opinions expressed as to the general officers of our Army which are interesting, and which we give as we find them:

The appointment of General Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac had proved a mistake—more, however, from the combination of circumstances against him than from lack of conduct on his part. His successes in North Carolina had given him prominence, while his fine soldierly bearing and fine appearance evidently had their influence with Mr. Lincoln in the selection of him as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, while neglecting the superior claims of several others, two of whom—Generals Hooker and Franklin—could never forget their sense of superiority sufficiently to render him cordial cooperation. Bourrienne gives as a maxim of Bonaparte that "two great generals in the same army are sure to make a bad one." This maxim particularly applied in the present instance to the Army of Potomac, where its truth was fully verified.

Referring to Fredericksburg General Long says:

General Meade from the want of support after his gallant achievement was compelled to witness the present deplorable condition of his corps. Forty thousand of Franklin's grand division, remaining idly by, had beheld the defeat of their brave comrades without extending a helping hand. This apathy of Franklin was, at the time, regarded by the Confederates as remarkable.

The appointment of Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was a surprise to General Lee, who had no great respect for the ability of his new opponent in a position of such importance.

Lee had always held Meade in much higher estimation as a commander than Hooker. But he was of the opinion that the difficulties which would beset Meade in taking command of the Army in the midst of a campaign would more than counterbalance his superiority.

Of General Grant it is said:

General Grant has proved himself the ablest commander in the Federal Army, and had come fresh from victory in the West to measure his strength with the ablest of the Confederate leaders. And their previous ill-success had taught the Federal authorities the useful lesson to leave the direction of military affairs to the commander in the field, and, while supplying him with abundant reinforcements to cease hampering him with the incessant restrictions to which the preceding commanders had been subjected.

It is not to the credit of the publishing house from which McClellan's volume is issued that mistakes should appear in such well known names as those of Generals N. P. Banks, Joseph E. Johnston, Dixon S. Miles, Edw. O. C. Ord, Delos B. Sacket, O. B. Wilcox, and Edw. McK. Hudson, of McClellan's staff. As the discovery of these errors is by no means the result of a critical examination of the text, they give rise to the suspicion of others of like character which may have escaped attention.

ROOM IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE on duty upon the flagship *Lancaster* in 1882, I became interested (through Messrs. Shallenberger and Kammerling) in the cases of the Cadet Engineers who were to be discharged from the Service with one year's pay and, being convinced that the law was misinterpreted, advised, not substantially but literally, the course which they have pursued and assured them of ultimate success if their cause was properly advocated. The history of their long battle and final victory is well-known, and I refer to this matter now, first, because I occupied a very lonely position at that time, and, secondly, for the purpose of offering another suggestion which may assist them to secure, at least in part, the last promotion for which they are still struggling in order to make their restoration complete—that is, commissioned rank.

As the Navy Department has frequently recommended reductions in the number of officers of the Engineer Corps, and a restriction of the supply of graduates from Annapolis, it must find it embarrassing to consider favorably the claim for promotion of so large a number of gentlemen to be Assistant Engineers, of whom there seem to be already enough to meet the demands of the Service and furnish numerous teachers for schools and colleges very remote from salt-water.

By scanning the Navy List they will find that in

the Marine Corps every officer is upon what may be described as his legitimate duty, not even a much-needed recruiting officer being allowed, and at some stations sergeants are at times impressed to do the duty of commissioned officers when reduced below three in number. They will also find that there are at same time thirteen vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant as established by Act of Congress. These vacancies are occasioned by an item in an annual appropriation bill to the effect that no more officers shall be appointed until the whole number is reduced to seventy-five.

The Department has never, to my knowledge, recommended or endorsed this reduction but, on the contrary, has frequently favored an increase of both men and officers. Whether men are needed or not may be debatable, but there can be no doubt about the want of officers, who are so scarce that the Commandant of Marines has been obliged to issue a general order restricting the granting of leave actually authorized by law upon full pay to officers returned from sea.

With these simple facts to commence with it might not be difficult for those who may desire it to secure authority for their transfer to the Marine Corps, which transfer would not only give immediate promotion and substantial commissioned rank, but advance the public interests by putting men of education, training and experience where they appear to be much needed, and can be constantly and usefully employed without invention. The case of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., a graduate of the Naval Academy, who was for a few months assigned to the Engineer Corps, furnishes precedent, and the *modus operandi* after the repeal of the reduction clause referred to. Very respectfully,

HENRY C. COCHRANE.

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, Dec. 20, 1886.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I observe in your issue of Dec. 18th a description of the statue of Major-General Halleck, U. S. A., located in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.: "On the face of the pedestal in plain letters, are these words: 'Major-General William H. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, 1862-1864.' On the rear of the pedestal is inscribed simply, 'A tribute to his memory from his Best Friend.'

Now, what seems strange and somewhat incongruous to me, is the evident error this friend (?) has made in recording the name, which, I have heretofore supposed and believed, was Henry Wager, instead of William H. Halleck. It may be that I am in error, but I find that the former was the name of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Armies; therefore there must be some mistake somewhere. The above little notice only serves to illustrate more forcibly the "old soldier's" definition of Fame: "To be killed on the field of battle, and have your name misspelled in the bulletin."

A. C. T.

December 21, 1886.

Our correspondent is correct as to the name of General Halleck. We copied the notices we found it in a California paper.—EDITOR.

STATE CLAIMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Army indeed has a friend in Gen. Bragg. See what he says in debate on our Relief bill, and see how keenly alive he is to the zealous rulings of Treasury officials:

* * * "As I understand it, the accounting officers of the Treasury looked over the law applicable to officers on duty in the Army, and found that such officers were not entitled to a leave of more than thirty days in any one year; and that if that time was extended they were put upon half pay. Then, as the graduation leave extends over more than thirty days, the accounting officers applied the scissors to that also, and reduced the pay to *half cadet pay*. Thus the first ruling held that these cadets were not lieutenants because they had not been commissioned, while the second held that they were sufficiently lieutenants to justify the application of a rule which would cut down the pittance which they had received. * * *

It is pretty well understood throughout the Army that had it not been for the passage of the act in question, the "State claims" against officers would have been enforced.

THE MESS.

The following story is told: When General Grant was a lieutenant before the Civil War he was stationed at Detroit, where the famous Zach Chandler was at that time a prosperous merchant. One day in winter, while passing Mr. Chandler's residence, Lieut. Grant slipped on the sidewalk and received injuries for which he sued Chandler and recovered judgment. This incident had passed from the mind of Mr. Chandler, until it was recalled in a manner that brought out one of the characteristics that made Mr. Chandler noted for his strong sense and intrepid honesty. While the country was looking for a commander to lead the Army of the Potomac, President Lincoln sent the name of U. S. Grant to the Senate, where Senator Chandler was a member of the famous Committee on the Conduct of the War. "Who is this U. S. Grant?" asked the bloodletting Senator. "He is the man who, as a young lieutenant, was stationed in Detroit years ago, and sued you for damages occasioned by your neglect to clean your sidewalk," replied a colleague. "Then, by the Eternal, I'll vote for him," replied old Zach, and the nomination of the immortal Grant was confirmed.

Things One Would Rather Have Left Unsaid.—Love-lorn Middy (about to join his ship): "I've come to say 'Good-bye,' Amy!"

Cousin Amy: "Good-bye, Johnny. When we see you next, I hope you'll be an Admiral."

The masts and sails of H. M. S. *Warspite* are to be removed, and she will, like the *Impériaule*, carry in their place a single military mast.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CONGRESS AND THE MILITIA.

The passage of the "Sewell Bill," increasing the appropriations for the militia, by the House of Representatives last week marks an era in our legislation, and may justly be considered as one of the most important acts which has taken place in Congressional legislation for the last fifty years.

On the formation of the Federal Government, one of the earliest acts of the first House of Representatives in 1789, was the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill to organize the militia. At the following session in 1790 General Knox, Secretary of War, submitted his celebrated plan for organizing the militia. This was in brief that every boy on arriving at the age of eighteen, should be enrolled in the cadet corps of the militia and should be obliged to serve thirty days for two years and ten days in a third year, and that no person should be entitled to vote unless he could produce his certificate of having so served. All citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 were to be enrolled in the main corps and obliged to drill four days in each year, and those between the ages of 45 and 60 were to be enrolled in a reserve corps which was to be assembled twice a year for inspection. The General Government was to furnish the arms, uniforms and equipments, and bear all the expenses of the camp of instruction. The features of General Knox's plan were discussed and the act of May 8, 1790, which constitutes the present militia law, is the result of such discussion. It was soon seen that this needed amendment, and in 1794, a bill for that purpose was reported, which failed. Through the earnest solicitation of Jefferson in his annual message, Congress passed a bill in 1808 making a permanent appropriation of \$200,000 a year to provide arms and equipments for the militia, which has since remained in force. This, it will be observed, was in addition to the then and now existing provisions requiring every citizen to arm and equip himself.

In 1805, Jefferson again recommended the classification of the militia to include all from 18 to 26, which was discussed in Congress from time to time until the War of 1812 put an end to it. In 1810 Madison recommended a change in the militia law and suggested the assembling of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in annual camps of instruction at the expense of the Government. In 1816, Congress directed the then Secretary of War to submit a plan for the organization of the militia which he did and General (afterwards President) Harrison, then a member of Congress, took a deep interest in framing and advocating the plan. From 1819 to 1825, a number of bills on the same subject were introduced in Congress, none of which ever became a law. In 1825 the old system having become a farce, Secretary of War Barbour convened a board, of which Major-General Winfield Scott was president, Zachary Taylor being a member. This recommended a select corps of militia to be formed in each State of one brigade for every Congressional Representative, the officers to be assembled in camps of instruction ten days in each year. In 1835, President Jackson urged upon Congress the necessity of action upon the subject and recommended that volunteer officers should be encouraged. In 1840, the then Secretary of War Poinsett submitted still another plan to Congress. In 1860, an earnest effort was made in the House of Representatives to increase the annual appropriation, and after the war several bills were introduced in the Thirty-ninth Congress looking to that end. The great necessity of making some change in the militia laws has also been recommended by the majority of the Presidents who have since held office. In spite of these numerous plans reports and proposed legislation nothing has ever been accomplished for the benefit of the militia during nearly eighty years until the passage of the present bill. This has been simply because there has been no organized effort to accomplish anything. The suggestion was made to Congress for improved legislation as thousands of similar suggestions have been made; the committees reported as hundreds of committees have done—and there the matter ended.

With the formation of the "National Guard Association" in 1879 there appeared for the first time a permanent and representative body persistently advocating the legislation required. The secret of its strength was that its members did not confine themselves to Congressional lobbying, but were able, through the National Guard of the various States, to bring a personal and direct pressure upon the various Congressmen from their constituents, and in this way produce a public opinion in its favor which insure its passage when brought to a vote. The work has been a long one, having occupied from 1879 to 1886; but the vote which the measure received, 139 to 44, shows the thoroughness with which it has been done.

The importance of the bill, however, passes far beyond merely increasing the appropriation for the militia. It demonstrates the power of the National Guard Association and its ability, so long as it is

conservatively managed and takes pains not to run counter to existing prejudices or to advocate any measure which can be justly censured, to secure any legislation reasonably necessary for the general improvement of the militia.

Now that the money which is appropriated by the Government is to be expended exclusively for the benefit of the active and uniformed militia, and that the amount thus to be expended by the Treasury has been increased to nearly \$300,000 or \$400,000, the Association will readily obtain a hearing when it demands the enactment of such legislation as will ensure that the troops upon whom this amount is expended shall be so organized as to be effective, and that the present obsolete militia law shall be so amended as to produce that result. But we must repeat that this can only be accomplished by its being extremely careful not to interfere with existing prejudices, and particularly with the jealousy existing in the different States as to retaining control over their own militia, a feeling which Army circles do not fully appreciate, but which is very strong and leads many to assume that anything in the nature of a national militia law will result in turning the control of the State troops over to the Federal Government.

A PERMANENT NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER.

For a number of years the project of changing the present system, under which a new Adjutant-General of New York is appointed by every incoming Governor, so as to make that office a permanent one, held by the incumbent during good behavior, has received much attention. Though this plan has never assumed tangible shape, it seems to be generally regarded with favor, and, if not openly discussed, it was certainly considered in conversation by the members of last year's National Guard Convention as a matter to be brought up for debate at the coming session. Since the convention of last year, however, Colonel Josiah Porter, 22d N. Y., has been appointed Adjutant General, and the then commander of the 4th Brigade, General W. H. Brownell, has entered a staff department. Both were leading spirits in the National Guard Convention, and much in favor of the plan. This, and the changes in the organization of the Guard, has somewhat altered the condition of things. It still remains true, however, that the management of the Guard should be untrammeled by politics, and that there should be a system for its government purely military, firm but progressive. No doubt, every Adjutant-General so far has done his best in this direction, but the term of office is too short to fully develop a new idea or thoroughly test any new plan. Proper efficiency can only be attained by a competent commander placed above any consideration except a thorough performance of his duty on a technical basis. The principles controlling the administration of the Army never vary essentially because there is a permanent immediate commander and a permanent Adjutant-General. The office of the Adjutant General of the Army is by no means similar to that of a State Adjutant-General, who combines in his person the offices of Secretary of War and Adjutant-General. To make such an office permanent is not practical or probable because it would interfere with the well-established prerogative under which a Governor selects his own staff. We must, therefore, look in a different direction for improvements. Some authority which does not everlastingly change must be placed between the troops and the State administration. The suggestion that the four brigadier-generals are permanent and answer the purpose, is not tenable because four different persons represent four different minds and four different systems, whereas efficiency can only be produced by uniformity, and the pursuit of a steady, unwavering principle.

Considering all this nothing remains except the appointment of a thoroughly competent officer with suitable rank to the immediate command of the whole force, who holds his office during life or good behavior, or while his capacity lasts. Such an appointment will doubtless tend to insure uniformity, harmony, progress, justice, and promptness, and prevent the perpetuation of obsolete ideas and mismanagement on account of political influence, and thus increase the efficiency of the Guard in every particular.

The outcome of the whole is the appointment of a permanent Major-General to the command of the entire State force. It is a timely and popular plan among the best elements of the Guard.

MR. STEELE AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

In your issue of last week you published the text of the "Sewell bill" for an increased appropriation for the militia. The provisions of the bill are all right, but the appended remarks of Mr. Steele are all wrong, and it is painful indeed to hear a member of Congress—who, to say the least, should be endowed with ordinary intelligence—display such ignorance. Mr. Steele, although voting for the bill, remarked that "the militia might go on a bender and allow tents to be put away in a wet condition and become rotten and worthless, and take no care of the ordnance stores." Members of the National Guard and militia, and, doubtlessly the general public, would very much like to know when and where such a wholesale damage to arms and equipments occurred. Doubtless experience has made the average Congressman an expert on the subject of "benders," but he should not judge others by himself. As a reformatory measure I suggest that Mr. Steele join a good militia company, where he will be the subject of reformatory influences which it is evident that he very much needs. Perhaps he might not be able to gain admission to the militia, but in case he should be so fortunate and were sent to the State camp as a high private, he would not miss his "eye opener." Reveille would bring it to him, but without spice, and not quite as tasty perhaps as he is accustomed to, but still exhilarating and lively. His "night cap" he would promptly receive at taps; this also not of usual flavor, but still very beneficial. Let Mr. Steele

try a full week of solid work in the New York State Camp next year, and I will warrant he will get all the *bend* taken out of him, and if he didn't improve in his temper and come home with a very exalted idea of the temperance and high efficiency of the militia—he would indeed be case-hardened.

GROWLER.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

In Regimental Orders No. 22, Colonel Clark says: 1. The value and importance of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, as instructed and commanded by Lieut. J. E. Schermerhorn, in case of serious disturbance of the public peace, can hardly be overestimated; and it is desirable that the practical knowledge of artillery should be extended to members of all the companies of this regiment. For this purpose the Artillery Corps will be enlarged and made representative, and will hereafter be composed of one non-commissioned officer and three privates from each company. Those volunteering for the service will be expected to drill on Saturday evening of each week during the drill season, in addition to their regular company and regimental duty, until they are proficient in the manual of the howitzer, the Gatling gun and the field piece. Application for admission to the Artillery Corps will be made to Company Commandants, by whom the details will be made. Lieut. Schermerhorn will continue to command this corps, and Lieuts. Young and Bouker are hereby detailed as additional officers of the corps.

2. The resignation of Capt. Wm. C. Casey has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged. Capt. Casey enlisted in Co. H, Oct. 4th, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service with the Regiment in May, 1862, and in June 1863. He was elected 1st Ser't., March 24th, 1863; 2d Lieut. Jan. 11th, 1864; 1st Lieut., Aug. 10th, 1868, and Captain Co. I, April 23d, 1873. He ranks among the most distinguished officers that this regiment has ever produced, and his superiority as a military instructor and as a company commandant has long been universally acknowledged. The Colonel greatly regrets the loss to this regiment of so loyal and valuable an officer, and Capt. Casey retires from the service with the respect and affection of his comrades of Co. I, and of the officers and members of this regiment. Capt. Casey completed twenty-five years in the ranks of the 7th Regiment on the 4th of October, 1886, and wears the diamond Cross of Honor in recognition of his long and faithful service.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. George A. Jones has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged, after completing twenty years of faithful and valuable service in this regiment.

1st Sergt. Daniel A. Nesbit, has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Co. B (rank Nov. 18th, 1890), vice Jones.

The following names having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants as non-commissioned officers: 1st Sergeants—Robert McLean, H. M. Nesbit; Sergeants—G. D. Cook, J. E. Schuyler; Corporals—J. A. B. Stillings, H. C. Lluna, A. H. Walton, A. B. Rich, F. W. Janssen, C. P. Gately, W. D. Leonard, F. W. Budd, W. M. Ballard, Geo. Lucas, C. S. Clark, J. H. Townsend, G. E. Moore.

SHALL THE EIGHTH N. Y. HAVE AN ARMORY?

MANY officers of the National Guard were on hand on Tuesday when the Sinking Fund Commission discussed armories for the 22d and 8th N. Y. Regts. Among them were Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Scott, Clark, Camp and Post. The plans of Col. George B. Post as architect of the 22d Regiment Armory, to be built in Ninth ave., between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts., were agreed to, provided that the building shall not cost more than \$300,000.

As to the 8th Regiment Armory the Armory Board agreed that the building, which is also intended to accommodate the 2d Battery, should not cost over \$300,000. An interview with Insp. Gen. Shaefer, published in the *Tribune*, was read; it sets forth that because of the depletion of the regiment he had recommended its disbandment. Gen. Fitzgerald said that this would be no argument against building the armory. No regiment deserved better treatment than the 8th, which occupied unfit quarters over a stable. He believed that, when the armory was completed, the regiment would enter it with full ranks. Col. Scott made a strong appeal for the armory, and declared that he had received assurances that the regiment would not be disbanded. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

OPPOSED TO THE MILITIA.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union in Charlton Hall, New York, the following resolutions offered by John McMackin were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union enters its most emphatic protest against the appropriation of a large sum of money by the general government to the several States for maintaining and arming their militia for the sole purpose of crushing out organized labor.

Resolved, That we regard such action as the first step in the formation of a standing army, which is a menace to republican institutions, and we shall watch with extreme solicitude the action of your Representative in Congress on this proposed step toward centralization of the military powers of the several States in the hands of the federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union call a mass meeting to protest against this infamous measure, and call upon our brothers throughout the country to do likewise, and to forward those protests to Washington.

The secretary was directed to write other Central Labor Unions on the matter.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The trophy presented in 1883 by Col. Robert Lenox Belknap, former A. A. General of the "old" 1st Brigade for competition by the companies of that command, has been turned over to Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald, and the competition is now open to every company in New York City. Formerly only the four regiments comprising the command of Brig. Gen. Ward were eligible for competition. The conditions under which it is won are as follows: It is awarded annually, until won three times by the same company, when it shall become the property of such company. The basis of the award to be the highest figure of merit obtained by adding together the percentage of increase in strength as shown by comparison of the quarterly returns of Dec. 31, 1882, with the quarterly returns of Dec. 31, 1887, and the percentage of attendance for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887. Co. B, 22d Regiment, Capt. W. V. King, now holds the trophy.

The preparation for the 22d Regiment athletic games, which take place at the armory Jan. 22, are progressing smoothly and favorably, and to Judge from the general interest which is apparently taken in the matter, they will form quite an event. The programme is as follows: 1st—50 yards run, open, handicap; 2d—400 yards run, open, handicap; 3d—80 yards run, open, handicap; 4th—1/2 mile run, open, handicap; 5th—2 miles run, open, handicap; 6th—1 mile walk, champion of N. G.; 7th—1 1/2 miles walk, open, handicap; 8th—Potato race, open to the 22d Regiment; 9th

Obstacle race, open, scratch; 10th—Tug of war, open, N. G. Co.'s Teams only, 1 sub. 4 men, 600 lbs. Orders will be given to first and second. Fifteen to first and five to second. Entrance for each event, \$60.; tug of war, \$2. Entries close with the secretary, I. B. Conover, Jr., 525 Lexington avenue, Jan. 15, 1887. Rules of the N. A. A. A. govern all contests. The right to reject any entries is reserved. Dancing after the games. Music by Gilmore's Band. Admission, 50c.

Capt. G. T. Lorigan, Co. A, 9th New York, compliments his company "on the most flattering and complimentary report made of it by the Inspector General at the last annual inspection, and hopes that by renewed exertions the next report will be even better." The company certainly deserved all the praise it received. The closing drill of the year was held on Thursday, Dec. 30—too late for a full report in this week's JOURNAL. After the drill the company gathered around the festive board in a Christmas party, and, with song and story, passed a few social hours, pledging themselves to renewed efforts for the company's future prosperity.

There is a rumor that Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., of the Ninth New York, intends to resign shortly. We cannot vouch for its truth, however, and have to leave its verification to time.

The discharges of Capt. Gustav Menzel, 2d Lieut. Eugene Gallert, and Captain John Pain, of the 11th Regt., have been received.

Sergeant Elv. of the 22d Regt., has been elected 2d lieutenant of Co. C, of the 9th Regt.

Captain-elect N. B. Thurston and 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Hawes, Co. E, 22d Regt., passed very creditable examinations on Monday, Dec. 27.

Commission have been received for 1st Lieut. D. A. Nesbit, Co. B, 5th; 2d Lieut. W. N. Bavier, Co. B, 22d Regt.; D. N. Pratt, Quartermaster, 9th Regt., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Stone, of the 1st Regt.

The entertainment of Co. K, 12th Regt., Capt. John F. Boylan, on Jan. 3 last, created much interest in the regiment and among its friends and the affair promises to be well attended. It is one purely for enjoyment and no drill is connected therewith. This new departure of separating business from pleasure, although so far not popular in the Guard, yet meets with the approbation of many practical military men.

The organization of an Artillery Service in the 7th Regt. meets with much enthusiasm. Plans have not yet been completed, but there is no doubt but that the project will become a reality on a very efficient and substantial basis. The best way would be to establish the corps separately, independent of company connection. It would thus not only afford a means of absorbing the excess of the material which constantly flock to the colors of the regiment and give an opportunity to those whose tastes and inclinations are in favor of the artillery arm, but also increase the esprit of the new organization. The question as to whether to arm it with Gatlings or Hotchkiss revolving cannons is not yet decided. If either of these can be had it would increase the efficiency of the corps to adopt both, one for the destruction of the mob proper and the other to batter down its barricades.

Judge Barrett rendered a decision granting the application of Col. Emmons Clark, of the 7th Regiment, for a mandate to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to credit \$3,000 worth of necessary repairs to be done to the armor building at Lexington Avenue and 67th Street.

The Ninth N. Y. have appointed a committee consisting of five active and five ex-officers and five veterans to consider the plan of having a monument erected to the regiment on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Application will be made to the State authorities for the necessary funds, after the pattern of other States, which have provided monuments of this kind to the memory of their troops. No mark of any kind indicates the presence of the Ninth at that famous and bloody field, and yet it performed most gallant and meritorious deeds there. The State will hardly refuse the appropriation asked. It can certainly not be expended in a more worthy manner.

When the Sinking Fund Commission appropriated \$300,000 for the armory of the 22d N. Y., the subject of an armory for the 8th was also under consideration and a similar appropriation would have been made for that regiment, had not somebody made a useless and unnecessary objection on account of the foolish and groundless rumors about its disbandment. Still, the question was raised as to whether, in case of a disbandment, the city would be entitled to assign its quarters to another organization and as no legal mind was present to solve the question on the spot, it had to be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, which was received the following day and was to the effect that there was no objection to the city using the building for any purpose. Meanwhile information was received from Albany that there is no intention of disbanding the regiment and, therefore, favorable action may be expected at the next session of the Sinking Fund Commission. Doubtless by the time we go to press the matter will have been satisfactorily settled to all concerned.

In General Orders 69 of Dec. 27, Col. Cavanagh, commanding 9th Regt., publishes regulations for practical and theoretical instruction, commencing Jan. 16, 1887. The programme is a thorough one and if closely followed will be of much benefit to the regiment.

A meeting of officers of the 1st Brigade, of the Pennsylvania Guard, to consider the act of Assembly furthering the interests of the National Guard, was held Dec. 23, with Col. T. E. Wiedersheim, 1st Regt., as chairman. After discussing the proposition of Col. Bonnaffon that the sum of \$500 shall be given each year to all companies in the three brigades, it was determined to appoint committees to perform appropriate duties in the convention.

Col. F. E. Gaylor has fixed the date for the presentation of marksmen's badges as Jan. 6 next. Maj.-Gen. E. Fox has consented to distribute the decorations on the occasion. The regiment has not turned out in a body for a long time and the affair caused much enthusiasm.

Joy has at last struck the hearts of the gallant 22d New York. The passage by the Sinking Fund Commission on Tuesday, Dec. 28, of an appropriation of \$300,000 for a new armory has removed all doubts about the matter, and the destiny of the regiment, which was uncertain, has now taken a tangible and substantial shape. The plans of the armory are completed, the ground is in readiness, and there is nothing in the way of beginning work without delay as soon as the usual formalities attending such matters are gone through with. Now that the affairs is settled, there ought to be nothing in the way of the regiment recruiting up to the full standard. The plans for the armory are not only prepared on highly military principles, but they combine practicability with convenience, and when the building is completed it will stand as a model among its kind. When we consider the advance the Twelfth has made since its new armory became a reality, the Twenty-second should now hesitate no longer in taking a position among the largest as well as the most efficient organizations. In the latter respect it leads already. It only lacks in numbers.

The Old Guard will give their customary annual reception at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1887. The committee is Gens. Woodward and King, Capt. Reed, Farris, Henriques, and Major; Lieuts. Whittfield and Sloan; Messrs. Gurney, Payne, Todd, Murray, Hamel, Murray Martine and Torrey.

The Massachusetts camp last year was so well attended that Adjt.-Gen. Dalton has asked for increased appropriations for pay, transportation, Q. M. stores, etc., amounting altogether to an excess of \$4,000 over last year's appropriations.

At the session in the case of Major Ackerman, of the 13th N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, the defense produced Privates G. W. Cowen, Henry K. McDowell, W. T. Lane, and Quartermaster Sergeant E. S. Haagerson, who testified in substance that Major Ackerman did raise his hands and made efforts to stop the hissing and cheering at the Fackner election, and that he said: "Gracious, this must close, you will oblige me by doing so." Col. Lamb conducted the defense alone, the senior counsel, Mr. Wernberg, being absent on account of an injury received on a car during the recent strike. The session was not interesting, and the testimony was not very material. The court adjourned until Jan. 4, when the two last witnesses, Capt. Morris and accused will take the stand.

Co. A, 22d regt., gives an entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Wednesday, Jan. 26. The "Pirates of Penzance" will be performed to Gilmore's music.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE committee of citizens of Washington, D. C., appointed to arrange for the national drill and encampment to be held at the capital from May 23 to May 30, 1887, have prepared their list of prizes. They amount to \$26,500. The following are the most important inducements offered:

Prize for the best regiment of infantry, judged by inspection and review:—A stand of United States colors, with gold, silver and bronze medals for the officers.

Battalion of not less than four companies, judged by inspection and drill in manual of arms and the school of the battalion:—Prizes of \$3,000 and \$1,500 in cash.

Company judged by inspection and drill:—Prizes of \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,500, \$1,000 and \$500.

Best company of cavalry, judged by inspection and drill in the school of the troop, mounted:—Prizes of \$2,000 and \$1,500.

Light artillery, best platoon, in school of the battery:—\$1,500 and \$750.

Machine guns:—A silver trophy and prizes of \$750 and \$500.

In addition to these, there will be prizes for Zouave companies, Cadet corps, and individual soldiers. There will also be competitive rifle practice.

(From the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.)

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS.

In view of the criticism of the State troops by Gen. Pennington, and comments by Insp.-Gen. Kidd and others, a reporter asked Gen. I. C. Smith if he had anything to say on the subject. The General, whose views are very seldom expressed through the press, replied as follows:

"As there has been so much said about the last encampment of State troops, a few words from me would not be out of place. As regards Gen. Pennington's criticisms, they are just and to the point. His recommendations are not all feasible. Some time before the last encampment I officially posted the command wherein they would fail to receive the commendation of Gen. Pennington unless they were instructed in guard duty, impressing upon them the respect due to officers, also in regard to discipline, and in fact nearly if not quite all the points criticized. Every encampment brings many new men, particularly when held but once in two years. An encampment where there are but three days for drill, one day for inspection, and one day for review and sham battle is a very short time to fully instruct a command."

"How about the daily brigade drill?" asked the reporter.

"The daily brigade drill is criticized, but there is no part of the work so important. It makes the officers think quickly, teaches them to place their command in a certain position by the shortest route and always secures the advantage of a battalion drill."

"Some oppose the sham battle; what is your idea?"

"The sham battle is important in this: it familiarizes the command with receiving and executing orders under fire. An officer of whom there are many—that can't control their men in a sham battle, would not be of much service in a real action."

"What do you think of Pennington and Kidd's recommendations to camp the regiments separately?"

"Camping the regiments separately is not feasible. The field officers are elected and promoted by a vote of the line officers, a pernicious law. They should be appointed by the Governor after examination by a board, as the most meritorious and capable are not always selected, and to encamp a regiment by itself without competent field officers who are well instructed and good disciplinarians, would be time and money wasted for the State."

"What is your judgment of the troops generally?"

"I have been connected with the National Guard almost continually since the war, and during the war I was in the Inspector General's Department in the Army of the Potomac. District of East Tennessee, Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland. I inspected many regiments of infantry, cavalry, heavy artillery and batteries, and believe I know whereof I speak when I say that the State troops have done well considering the opportunities they have enjoyed; that they are a very fine-appearing body of men; that we have regiments that drill better than I ever saw a regiment drill during the war. Our review they will compare favorably with the best of the National Guards, and in brigade drill they will show up with any troops in the United States National Guards or Regulars."

NEW JERSEY.

THE following, adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, are published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of New Jersey:

Requisition for uniforms shall be made by Regimental or Battalion Commandants, through the regular channels, and shall state for what company they are intended, and the articles comprising the uniform required, to enable the Quartermaster-General to charge the cost price of the uniforms so furnished by him. Uniforms shall be issued to the Regimental or Battalion Quartermaster upon invoice and receipt, and shall be turned over by him to the enlisted men for whom the uniforms were drawn, upon regular vouchers. After the issue to the enlisted men, the uniform becomes by law the property of the Regimental or Battalion Board. Parts of uniforms may be obtained through the Quartermaster-General Department, upon the payment of the cost price of such articles thereof as may be required.

The uniform for all standard bearers and buglers shall be the regulation uniform for infantry, with the exception that the facings and trimmings shall be yellow, and a yellow horse hair plume be worn with the helmet.

The Yorktown Medal, being a badge given by the State for honorable service, is included among the badges heretofore prescribed, and may be worn by members of the National Guard entitled to the same.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Governor's Foot Guard will give the 115th annual reception to the Governor of the State at Allyn Hall, Hartford, on the evening of Jan. 6, 1887. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation and tender our best wishes for the success of the occasion.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

A PETITION is being actively circulated requesting the incoming Governor to reappoint Gen. W. H. Dimond to the command of the 2d Brigade. The petition is receiving the signatures of nearly every line and field officer, and, as there are no other prominent candidates, it is thought that the petitioners will be successful.

On Saturday evening last the National Guard Officers' Association gave a dinner to the retiring Commander-in-Chief, Governor Stodman, at the Occidental Hotel. Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Infantry, who was present, responded for "The Regular Army."

The *Alta California*, referring to the resignation of Major-General Walter Turnbull as commander of the National Guard of California, says: "There is little or no discussion in military circles about a successor. The duties of the place have never been more than merely nominal, except when the entire Guard of the State encamped at Santa Cruz, and a disposition prevails among the general and field officers that the position might be legislated out of existence without manifest injury to the service."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The field and staff of the 3d Infantry give a reception and ball at White's Opera House, Concord, on the evening of January 6, 1887. Colonel, commanding, J. N. Patterson is chairman of the committee. We return thanks for an invitation.

THE MONTGOMERY GRAYS.

THE Montgomery Grays will give their 13th annual ball at their armory Jan. 28, 1887. The company is composed of 108 officers and men, and 16 musicians, all well uniformed and equipped and is well instructed in company, bayonet, and skirmish drill. They have won in prize drills in the last two years \$11,000, one stand of colors, and Captain, two gold medals, and Lieutenant, honorable mention. The company is also fairly drilled in battalion movements, being Co. A, 2d Regt., A. S. T.

(Vienna Despatch to the London Times.)

NEW REPEATING RIFLE.

HERR JOSEPH SCHULHOFF, the inventor of a new repeating rifle which was tried recently at Enfield, leaves for England for some final experiments with his rifle, which he believes may be adopted by the British Government. The rifle was introduced to the notice of Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill while they were in Vienna, and Herr Schulhoff was subsequently invited to go to England. The experiments at Enfield were judged to be most satisfactory, but some modifications were suggested in the calibre of the cartridge, and these have now been effected. I saw the rifle tried this morning, and to an unprofessional eye it certainly looks as if it could not be excelled for simplicity and effectiveness. Without describing its mechanism, it may be said that it combines the two requisites essential for such weapons, for it can be used as an ordinary rifle as well as a repeater. The receptacle for the repeating action, holds ten cartridges, which can be poured in with one turn of the hand from a cardboard case. The loading of the repeater can be done in four movements—the fourth being the turn of a lever which stops the repeating action. The loading for the single-shot firing is done in three movements, and the action for reloading throws out the empty cartridge case. Single shots are fired by a trigger, while the repeating action is worked by a knob handle. All the mechanism of the breech can be taken to pieces without the use of a screw driver. The cartridges, which are shaped like small claret bottles, are of 7½ millimetres diameter, instead of 11 millimetres, as in the Martini-Henry. The weight of 130 of them equals that of 70 of the Martini-Henry cartridges, which is the charge usually carried by a soldier. The rifle is to cost 60f., which is about 15s. less than the Martini-Henry. The use of the cardboard cartridge boxes is to be noticed, for in the Maenlicher system metal boxes are used, and if these get bent or dented, as they are liable to do, the cartridges may stick in them at the moment for loading. This is impossible with the Schulhoff boxes, which are opened by simply tearing off a piece of paper. Moreover, the Maenlicher boxes only hold five cartridges instead of ten.

(Special Cable Despatch to the Star.)

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

IN an interview on the foreign situation, an admiral of the fleet stated to-night that war in the spring, if not sooner, is certain. England will probably be involved. The chances are in favor of hostilities breaking out in one quarter or another as early as the beginning of March. If the preparations of the hostile powers were sufficiently advanced, troops would be in motion before the middle of February. None of the powers, however, consider themselves strong enough to take the field either by land or sea, until the back of the European winter is broken. The admiral, who reflects the best official opinion, stated that Russia is certainly resolved to seize Constantinople at any cost of lives and treasures. Turkey is powerless without European assistance. Russia, once firmly planted at Constantinople, no European power could dislodge her. She could block the entrance to the Black Sea and destroy the whole fabric of British commerce in that region. Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and the whole of European Turkey would be overrun by the Muscovites. Twenty-five millions of dollars worth of shipments annually between England and the Eastern seabards alone would be cut off at a blow, to say nothing of the trade with the interior. Austria's outlet through the Danube would be closed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TRIALS by court martial are seriously increasing in the English army.

THE Danish Army is to be increased in 1887 twenty-five per cent. or 12,000 men.

A LONDON despatch credits an Austrian statesman with saying that the Czar of Russia is drunk nearly all the time, and being in a condition bordering on delirium tremens is liable to proclaim war against somebody any day in the week.

A PROJECT is under way, strongly supported in England and in the Colonies, to connect the present telegraph wire of the Canadian Pacific Railway by cable with the Sandwich Islands, Farming Island, the Fiji, and thence to North Cape, New Zealand, and Australia.

THE branch of the works of Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., of Newcastle, at Spezia, has received from the Italian Government a contract for an iron-clad, engines, etc., the cost of which will be about \$900,000.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has authorized a denial of the statement that he used his position in Bulgaria to glean a fortune. He says he received only the money voted him by the Sobranje, and that he is now as poor as when elected to the Bulgarian throne.

ADMIRAL AUBE, French Minister of Marine, has been defeated in his efforts to materially strengthen the fleet. He asked for no less a sum than \$40,000,000 for carrying out a scheme which would extend over a number of years. He gets \$5,000,000 for one year's supplies.

THE *Journal des Débats* renewes its attack on England, which it accuses of being the only Power whose conduct has aggravated the trouble which has culminated in the present crisis in Southeastern Europe, and declares that she has sought to embroil Austria and Russia in a dispute.

RECENTLY an Ordnance barge was sunk in the Thames while conveying a million cartridges to Gravesend for shipment to India. Fortunately they were of the new type, with solid drawn brass cases, so that they can be used when recovered, instead of being soaked to pieces as the Boxer cartridges would have been.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* says that lately there burst at Thionville, near Metz, an old shell, preserved from the year 1870, which killed a boy playing near. The authorities therefore made a search for any shells kept as memorials, and found more than a hundred. Their possessors are mostly unaware of the danger incurred in keeping these unexploded shells, gathered from the battlefields, so that it is a wonder more accidents have not occurred. All those found are to be carefully exploded by the military authorities. It seems that the shells turned up by the plow in great numbers in the soft soil of plowed fields of Mars-la-Tour, Thionville, Gravelotte, St. Privat, and Noisville have through the influence of the damp lost all power of explosion. The peasants were at first afraid of touching them with the plow, but though heaps have been turned up no accident has ever occurred.

A GERMAN ironclad has sailed for Zanzibar, to punish the murderers of an explorer.

ADMIRAL AUBE, the French Minister of Marine, has named the first French gunboat of a new type after a man of letters—M. Gabriel-Charmes.

In the trial of the cadets and officers of the Bulgarian Army for conspiracy against the Regency, now in progress, evidence has been adduced showing that the defendants had been in communication with the Russian Consul there.

FROM Berlin it is reported that Field-Marshal von Moltke will soon be relieved by Gen. Waldersee, and the Minister of War, Gen. Broussart, by Gen. Stiehle, formerly Chief of the Staff to the late Prince Frederick Charles, and now Chief of the German Engineers.

A DOSE IN TIME SAVES NINE OF HALE'S HONEY OF HORE-HOUND AND TAN for coughs.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

PHENOL SODIQUE, for all fresh cuts or wounds in either men or animals, as a dressing, is excellent, while for sores of any kind on horses, its healing qualities cannot be too highly recommended.—*Presbyterian Journal*.

The present demand for "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar is greater than ever before.

There is no better time than the present for you to swear off smoking—all but "Tansill's Punch" America's finest 5c. Cigar.

"Any imitate, but none equal" "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Some smokers seem to forget that a poor cigar costs them exactly as much as a good one, then why not smoke only the best—"Tansill's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigar.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE.—At Baltimore, Md., December 25, 1886, to the wife of William E. Clarke and sister of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army, a daughter.

ELLEGOOD.—At Laurel, Delaware, December 27, 1886, to the wife of Dr. J. A. Ellegood and sister of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—LANMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Dec. 15, 1886, by the Rev. M. H. Harris, Jas. H. CHAPMAN, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, to ALICE BLANCHE, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, U. S. Navy.

NEWBOLD—BALLY.—At St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, N.J., Dec. 29, 1886, by the Rev. Wm. A. Newbold, assisted by the Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, rector of the church, L. ROULTON NEWBOLD, son of the officiating clergymen, to WINNABELLE, daughter of Bvt. Major Thomas C. J. Bally, U. S. Army, retired.

WALLER—DU PONT.—At Wilmington, Del., December 22, 1886, by the Rev. Wm. A. Waller to Miss ANN CAZENOVE DU PONT.

WOODRUFF—CAULFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., Asst. Surgeon C. E. WOODRUFF, U. S. Navy, to Miss STELLA M. CAULFIELD.

WRIGHT—DAVIS.—At Wayland, December 8, Ensign EDWARD E. WRIGHT, U. S. Navy, to Miss KATHERINE M. DAVIS.

DIVORCED.

PARKHURST.—LILLIE T. PARKHURST was granted a divorce from CHARLES D. PARKHURST, U. S. Army—on the ground of failure to provide—in San Francisco, California, December 16, 1886.

DIED.

BARRY.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 23, GARRET ROBERT, only son of Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N., in his eleventh year.

EDGAR.—At El Paso, Tex., Dec. 8, Mr. JAMES M. EDGAR, father of the wives of Major W. H. Bell, U. S. A., and Col. J. Howe Watts, late additional paymaster, U. S. A.

HEYL.—At Camden, N. J., Mrs. HEYL, mother of Inspector General E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 2d U. S. Infantry.

LANMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, at Norwich, Conn., ANN CORNELIA, widow of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, U. S. Navy. Funeral services from her late residence, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—At Woodley, December 7, Mrs. CATHARINE M. MIDDLETON, mother of Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. Army.

ROGERS.—At Baltimore, Md., December 23, Mrs. MARY CHASE ROGERS, granddaughter of the late Commodore Joshua Barney, U. S. Navy.

Barry's Clinical Thermometer.

Guaranteed of the BEST STANDARD ACCURACY. Price \$1.25. Sent to any address on receipt of price, or in handsome metallic case, \$1.50. Also my very old ordinary ones with Yale certificates of correction, \$2.00. Mention ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

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No. 1. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.	Carbons.	60,000 45,000	15.8		
No. 2. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		60,000 45,000	17.6		
No. 3. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		61,400 35,800	14.7		
No. 4. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		73,000 33,400	17.5		
No. 5. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		80,000 41,000	17.15		
No. 6. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		76,400 35,200	15.25		
No. 7. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		75,000 35,800	19.6		
No. 8. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		75,000 31,000	17.50		
No. 9. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		71,000 35,000	17.50		
No. 10. Tests from No. 1 to No. 10, by Govt. of U. S. A.		71,000 35,000	17.50		

ility of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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